

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1922—VOL. XIV, NO. 263

WOMEN BOLT CANDIDACY
OF CALIFORNIA DEMOCRAT
WHO LINES UP FOR LIQUOR

Mr. Woolwine's Announcement for Beer Wine Also
Brings Out an Independent for Governor and
Strengthens Republicans' Stand for Right Act

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 2 (Special).—Tight wines and beer issue has split the Democratic Party in California. As a result of the announcement of Thomas Lee Woolwine, District Attorney in Los Angeles and nominee of the Democrats for Governor, in favor of the liquor interests, women members of the newly formed county central committee at a meeting last week bolted his candidacy and lined up in favor of a campaign against the bootleggers. The leader of the defection in the ranks of the county committee was Mrs. Ida McGilgibson, nationally known author and newspaper writer. She previously had been one of the leaders in advocating Mr. Woolwine's nomination. In a speech to the committee she declared:

The women of this committee cannot stultify themselves by working or voting for Mr. Woolwine after the stand he has taken on the prohibition question. Mr. Woolwine went out of his way to line up with the liquor traffic, and I, for one, shall do all I can to kick the bootleggers out of the Democratic Party.

Independent Dry Candidacy
Another indication that Mr. Woolwine's announcement has strengthened the forces working for the adoption of the Wright Prohibition Enforcement Act, is the declaration of J. Stitt Wilson, formerly Socialist Mayor of Berkeley but now a Republican, that he will run as an independent candidate for Governor on a strictly bone-dry platform. He will also advocate passage of the \$500,000,000 water and power act.

Mr. Wilson is influential with union labor throughout the State. He must have on his independent petition the names of at least 10,000 voters who did not vote at the September primaries. He placed his petition on record here Thursday, confident that he has sufficient names, but the result cannot be known until it has been ascertained whether or not a sufficient number of signers are properly qualified.

Mr. Richardson Indorsed
A third outgrowth of the Woolwine pronouncement is seen in the attitude of Friend W. Richardson, State Treasurer and Republican nominee for Governor. Mr. Richardson has taken a stronger stand for the Volstead law and for strict enforcement. Officers of the Anti-Saloon League in session here Friday formally indorsed his candidacy, this action to be ratified by the state organization.

These events indicate that the Wright act will be the controlling factor in the state campaign and that the governorship will be decided by that issue. The campaign to assist the adoption of the act is now organized from one end of the State to the other.

The fight is being waged through publicity in the columns of the daily and weekly newspapers, by direct mail arguments, by precinct work and by speakers. In order that dry voters may be fully informed before election day as to the needs of the State for a law to empower state officers to assist in overcoming violation of the liquor laws.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2 (Special).—Aroused to the lack of educational work for the Wright Prohibition Enforcement Act, more than 5000 women of northern California have taken the field for a six-week campaign to assure adoption of the act. They will make a house-to-house canvass, write individual personal letters to voters, argue for the act from public platforms, and on election day devote

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BANKERS SMASH
RECORDS AS 10,000
MEET AT NEW YORK

Conflict Looked For in Convention
Over Monopoly Threat
in Branch Offices

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The largest convention of bankers in the history of the world opened here today with 8000 registered and 2000 more expected for what promises to be the most important meeting which the American Bankers Association has ever held. International credits, national bank branches and the administration of labor unions were the main points of interest in the 24 simultaneous conferences which filled today and these are among the most important topics to be debated in the general sessions which begin tomorrow. A staff of nearly 1000 persons has been working for weeks on the convention arrangements. Nearly 5000 advance registration cards had been prepared from hotel reservation lists. A private telephone service had been installed at convention headquarters in the Hotel Commodore to take care of as much traffic as goes over the wires in a city of 30,000 inhabitants.

All Expectations Exceeded
An information service with a personnel of 160 local young women bank employees had been set up. Five theaters had been taken over for a big party tomorrow evening. A branch post office had been installed in the Hotel Commodore and by Sunday it was transacting 200 per cent more business than the general delivery department in the City Hall station.

But all of these facilities established on a basis of 7000 expected visitors proved inadequate for the demands of the surging throngs today. Tickets ran out and more had to be printed, an additional show was hastily staged to supplement the theatrical performance tomorrow evening. Additional busses for the rides and increased registration facilities were provided. Time and again it seemed as though the crowds would break down the entire convention system, but the staff proved equal to the emergency, and competently and good-naturedly it managed to fulfill the demands with a marvelous rapidity.

Prominent speakers at today's sectional conferences included John McHugh, who called for a more liberal outlook on international relations. L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson Railway spoke on labor unions. The needs of agriculture were urged before the state bank division by Eugene Meyer Jr., managing director of the War Finance Corporation.

Branch Banking Assailed
In an effort to forestall what they look upon as a movement for the extinction of state and independent banks in smaller communities, delegates from the United States, delegates from 20 states have organized a campaign to prevent the convention going on record in favor of so-called "branch banking."

Anticipating the opening session of the convention today, this group of independents organized yesterday at the Hotel Astor, under chairmanship of I. N. Powell, president of the South Side Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago. Backers of the anti-branch agitation included delegations from Chicago, Ill., Keokuk, Ia., Topeka, Kan., Asbury Park, N. J., White Plains and Lockport, N. Y., Cleveland, O., Pittsburgh, Pa., St. Louis, Mo., Los Angeles, Cal., Annapolis and Baltimore, Md., Portland, Ore., and other cities. They have established headquarters at the Biltmore Hotel through the Chicago and Cook County Bankers Association.

Warning Against Monopoly
Delegates at yesterday's meeting voiced their opposition to the establishment of branch banks by national or state banks anywhere. Many of them believe the extension of the larger banks through branches constitutes a threat to the existence of smaller independent banks, and if it is not checked will result in banking monopoly such as is the tendency in England. At the close of its meeting the group adopted this resolution:

Resolved, by the representatives of banks here present, that we view with alarm the large increase of branch banks in the United States and the growing tendency toward legalizing and permitting branch banking; that we desire to express our disapproval of and opposition to branch banking in any form or nature.

That we regard the branch banking system as detrimental to the best interests of both the banks and the people of the United States and as tending to concentrate the power of money in the hands of a few centralized interests.

A committee was appointed to prepare a resolution for presentation at a general convention of the association. It will seek to have the convention disapprove by resolution the alleged support of the branch bank plan by D. R. Crisinger, Comptroller of the Treasury, which they believe would result in metropolitan banks ultimately dominating the financial conditions in these territories.

New Yorkers Oppose Resolution
Bankers of the larger cities, particularly New York, however, are expected to wage a stiff fight to prevent adoption of the proposed resolutions.

R. C. Hecht president of the Hibernia Bank and Trust Company of New Orleans and president of the state bank division of the American Bankers Association, addressing the meeting, said that while he was opposed to branch banks he did not believe that the resolution should be adopted.

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Left, Mustafa Kemal Pasha, Leader of the Nationalist Turks, and Right, Gen. Ismet Pasha, Who Is to Represent the Ankara Government at the Armistice Conference at Mudania

POSSIBILITIES OF SETTLEMENT
GREATLY INCREASED IN ORIENT

Turks' Agreement Not to Attempt Crossing Into Europe
Called Triumph for British Diplomacy

By CRAWFORD PRICE
By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 2.—While the situation in the Near East continues to bristle with difficulties, nevertheless the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is inclined to the belief that the immediate crisis has been successfully overcome and the possibilities of a peaceful settlement enormously increased. It would seem that the Turks began to retire their troops from the immediate proximity of the British lines, at Chanak prior to the evacuation of the entire neutral zone. This fortunately relieves General Harrington of the necessity of forwarding anything in the nature of an ultimatum to Ankara and facilitates achievement of the desired end by negotiations at the conference of generals which is to assemble at Mudania, probably tomorrow.

The road to a satisfactory compromise is clearly indicated. One of the provisions of the allied note of September 23 was withdrawal of the Greek army to an agreed line in Thrace. The Turks demand the immediate restoration of territory back to the Maritza frontier, but while this cannot be granted it is quite logical for the Allies to agree to retirement of the Hellenic forces from eastern Thrace in return for the neutral zone in Asia Minor. The Turkish suggestion has been made that the British should also agree to leave Chanak, but that is a different question, affecting the future of the negotiations to assure the security of the Dardanelles and the present tendency of the British Government is to decline to consider it.

Yussuf Kemal's Note
The second hopeful augury lies in Yussuf Kemal's note to Raymond Poincaré. Stripped of its verbiage, this implies a Turkish agreement not to attempt to cross into Europe prior to opening negotiations for the establishment of peace. Thus one of the great objects of British diplomacy has been attained. The Turks may be permitted to argue that this decision is due to assurances received from Franklin Bouillon (who, by the way, represents the French Government, and not the Entente, as Yussuf Kemal is convenient to assume), but in reality it results from the firm British attitude and display of force which accompanies it. The action of Downing Street has been abundantly justified, and this much having been gained, confidence in a settlement has been considerably enhanced. The Turkish recognizes his master and the struggle for mastery is, after all, at the root of the whole problem.

With regard to the Ankara Foreign Minister's insistence on the immediate restoration of Eastern Thrace to Turkey and the suggestion that this question be introduced at the conference of generals, it is difficult to see how this can be granted. The régime of Thrace is a matter for governments, not for military authorities, and while the future of Turkish sovereignty is admitted, there remains many details of administration to be discussed. As an intermediate solution, the scheme of inter-allied occupation finds favor.

Problem of Thrace
But the régime in Thrace has a fundamental bearing on the freedom of the Dardanelles and while all parties agree to this doctrine there is

IRREGULAR TURKS
CROSS INTO THRACE
AND ATTACK GREEKS

Hellenic Outposts Being Forced to Withdraw
When Re-Enforcements Arrive and Drive
Ottoman Troops Back Across Boundary Line

PREPARATIONS BEING MADE
FOR ARMISTICE CONFERENCE

British Declare They Will Insist on Occupation of the
Asiatic Banks of the Straits—Kemalists May Claim
Right to Pursue Greeks Across Dardanelles

With the Ankara Government's decision to cease military movements in the Chanak region and to join in an armistice conference with the allied powers at Mudania tomorrow, the prospects of peace were much brighter today than they have been since the Greeks beat a hasty retreat before the Turkish onslaught in Anatolia. The future of Asia Minor has been practically determined by the Ottoman sword and little difficulty may in the end be found in disposing of Eastern Thrace, since practical assurance has been given the Turks of its eventual return to them. But on the Dardanelles agreement may not be quite so easy. Other countries as well as Britain, France, Italy, Greece and Turkey are vitally interested in the future of the Straits, and Soviet Russia's reminder of the Black Sea states' relation to the waterway, coupled with Moscow's later note to the powers protesting against the allied blockade and insisting on removal of restrictions on shipping, bring sharply into relief the acuteness of the problem.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 2.—A band of 800 Turkish irregulars crossed the border of Thrace at Sinekli, to the northwest of Silivri (40 miles west of Constantinople), and attacked the Greek outposts. These were being forced to withdraw when re-enforcements arrived, and the Turks were thrown back across the boundary.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 2. (By The Associated Press).—An immediate mutual agreement to suspend all movements of troops was expected here today to be the first outcome of the Mudania armistice conference which is to meet tomorrow. With an armistice conference definitely fixed the peril of war between Great Britain and Turkey appears less menacing today.

THREAT IN THRACE
OF MOSLEM RISING

Only Dardanelles Separate Province From Conflagration in
Asia—Revolts Break Out

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 2.—Now that the outlook in Asia Minor has improved, affairs upon the European side of the Dardanelles are once more forcing themselves upon the public attention. Here promises of concessions to Turkey to which the Allies have committed themselves, have stimulated a very serious revolutionary activity. The risings so far reported are principally Moslem and find support in Constantinople as a means of embarrassing the Allies, though they are more agrarian than religious and as such are liable to expand indefinitely.

Bulgaria in particular is concerned, owing to the number of expropriated Christian peasantry of Bulgarian extraction who now occupy the northern border where they constitute a source of growing anxiety to the Greek administration. The demands of the Greek Nationalists in the new government at Athens for a stronger military policy in Thrace are also reacting upon the Kemalists in Ankara whose anti-Christian fanaticism is being powerfully stimulated by the not altogether imaginary fears of what is

Up to the time of the issuance of Brigadier-General Harrington's tempering note, Saturday night, the situation looked exceedingly critical. It is now conceded that his tact and tolerance, coupled with the timely arrival of re-enforcements from England, prevented the Turks from striking at Chanak.

Break Seemed Inevitable
The situation Saturday afternoon was so strained that a break seemed inevitable. The British had orders to defend Chanak at all costs as the Turks were slowly enveloping the Dardanelles island.

Saturday morning the Turkish forces were increased by 1500 cavalrymen and everything indicated the beginning of a hostile move.

New difficulties await the British at the armistice conference. It is known that the Kemalists will insist upon the British withdrawal from the Asiatic shores of the Dardanelles and the immediate evacuation of Thrace by the Greeks. They will probably also demand the right to cross the Straits to pursue the Greeks as well as guarantees against the use of Turkish waters by Greek warships and transports. The presence of Greek war craft at Mudania furnished the Kemalists with a pretext for accusing the British of ignoring their moderation. Indeed, at the last of the conference, the British were accused of ignoring the moderation of the Greek warships.

Conference May Drag On
It is expected the conference may drag for several days, as the Kemalists' demands will require a long and arduous every point. It is felt that the moderation of the British and the moderation of the Greek warships will be an important factor in bringing the meeting to a successful conclusion.

The British declare they will insist upon occupying the Asiatic banks of the Straits even at the cost of failure at the conference. They will also insist upon the immediate withdrawal of the Greeks from Thrace, making the

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conditional upon acceptance of the allied peace proposals. The involuntariness of the Straits will be stoutly defended.

Franklin Bouillon, peace envoy from the Allies to Mustafa Kemal Pasha, returned yesterday to Constantinople from Smyrna on the French cruiser Metz. He conferred for several hours with General Pella, French High Commissioner in Constantinople, and is understood to have told him that only the most extraordinary efforts on his part prevented Kemal from acting rashly.

He made it clear to the Nationalist leader that if war were renewed in the Near East it might spread to the whole of Europe, and that the responsibility would rest entirely on Kemal.

Escaped Greek Prisoner Tells of Turkish Régime

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, Greece, Oct. 2.—A named and reliable Smyrniot named Derentis, escaped from the Turkish prisoners' camp and has given to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor the following details of the treatment of the Greek captives by the Muhammadan victors:

All the Christian male population from 17 to 45 were rounded-up, Mr. Derentis said, and were put in barracks where they were at various times fleeced of their money in return for receiving the bare necessities of life. In the midst of this brutal treatment the Turks were accustomed to ask, scornfully, "Where you not the agents of the notorious Britain and the United States? Was it not you who lately cabled your gratitude to Lloyd George for his insolent speech 'delivering Christians from the Turkish bondage' here? Now we are here ourselves, and you are at our mercy. Let America and Britain come to deliver you!"

Water Denied

To escape complete fleecing, many subterfuges were resorted to, among them the pretense of extreme poverty, accomplished by cutting large holes in the shoes and clothing.

"We were left without food or water for days," Mr. Derentis went on. "The last penny was extorted from those unable to go without a drink longer. The Greek officers who fell into the hands of the Turks were executed."

"Our group, driven to the prisoners' camp, three hours' distance from the city, was composed of 5000 men. To satisfy the ravenous attitude of the Turkish populace, we were driven to the city, and made to pass through the main streets, crowded with on-lookers. An officer broke his cane driving on his victims, and a spectator stepped forward and handed his heavier stick to the officer, expressing his wish to see the 'infidels' punished even more severely."

"We were accompanied by a cavalry guard who forced us with whips to keep pace with their galloping horses. Anyone lagging behind or attempting to delay was executed. Under the sun, through the thick dust, we were pushed on rapidly, without water. A gendarme offered me a cup of water for seven dollars."

Stripped of Clothes

The Turkish inhabitants of a near-by village came forward, picked out from among us their former Greek co-villagers and killed them, regarding the act as the most sacred duty. We were several times stopped on the way and fleeced and stripped of shoes and coats. We reached camp barefoot and clad in the scantiest rags. Food and shelter is being denied to those who remain in the camp."

This is but a dim picture of the experiences of the Anatolian Christian youths, now going on under the Turkish régime. Their immediate total destruction is threatened unless some power intervenes and checks in time the insatiable Turkish brutality now in full swing.

Everyone here looks hopefully to America, wondering if she will not assume the glorious rôle of being the mighty hand to stop immediately the terrible carnage, the like of which was never before witnessed by humanity. If she does, aid, she must, for humanity's sake, act quickly.

Greeks Deny Attacks on the Turks in Thrace

ATHENS, Oct. 2 (By The Associated Press).—The Greek Government in an official statement denies the reports of Greek outrages against the Turks in Thrace. It declares that the Thracian authorities have discovered Turkish plots to attack the Greek authorities and massacre the Christians and have also found a large quantity of arms and bombs. These were seized and the ring leaders arrested, whereupon, the statement declared, the frustrated plotters spread false reports of massacres.

It is further officially announced that the Serbian minister here has visited the revolutionary committee and assured it of Serbian sympathy and promised Serbian diplomatic support. He denied the alleged Serbian designs in the Aegean, declaring that Serbia only wished that the question of a free zone at Salonika be settled. The committee promised to use its influence with the Government to obtain a settlement.

Greek Evacuation

Sought by Italians

By Special Cable

ROME, Oct. 2.—The situation in the Near East is considered by Italy of the gravest nature. It is feared that complications long foreseen may in-

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stantly develop, causing the outbreak of war. Italy is making a new effort in order to ensure peace, suggesting that Greece immediately evacuate Thrace. In Italian circles it is believed that this does not imply that Greece should renounce Thrace, since Lord Curzon, Raymond Poincaré and Signor Stora recognized necessity of a special régime in Thrace. After the Greek evacuation, Kemal Pasha will not have any reason for undertaking military operations, and will be able to attend calmly to the decisions of the peace conference.

British Decision Firm Not to Leave Chanak

PARIS, Oct. 2.—(By The Associated Press).—French hopes for the peaceful settlement of the Near Eastern crisis are centered upon the Mudania conference. While the Government believes the worst is over there is no desire to be too optimistic pending determination of the main issues by the generals in consultation—namely, the evacuation of eastern Thrace by the Greeks and the neutral zones by the Turkish forces.

The French representative at Mudania is expected to support the Turkish proposal for the evacuation of the neutral zones in return for the immediate evacuation of eastern Thrace by the Greeks. The fear is expressed, however, that Great Britain will not consent to such a plan, especially at a conference at which there is no provision for Greek representation.

Further danger to the success of the conference is seen in the firm decision of the British to leave Chanak, and should the Turks make this retirement one of their conditions it is foreseen that an agreement might be impossible. Approval of the Turkish proposal, it is pointed out, would be a substantial concession to the Kemalists, as the allied powers in their note made the neutrality of the zone of the straits one of their chief conditions and only promised to "use their influence" to effect Greek withdrawal from Eastern Thrace.

The French view is that the present situation will force a more liberal interpretation of the allied terms in the interest of peace, but there is no indication that Great Britain will take a similar view.

Kemal Pasha's Reply

The text of Mustafa Kemal's reply to the allied joint note of Sept. 23 was made public last night by the Foreign Office.

It is signed by Yussuf Kemal, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and begins by saying that a formal reply to the Entente's note will be sent in a few days by his Government.

"Confident in the assurances which Franklin Bouillon has given the commander-in-chief of the Turkish armies, in accord with the representatives of the Entente powers meeting in Paris, and persuaded that negotiations will at once be proceeded with to establish a just peace," the note continues, "an order has been given to stop immediately our military movements which have been unceasingly developing in the direction of Constantinople and Chanak Kaleh in pursuit of the Greek armies."

M. Bouillon's Assurances

"The assurances given by Franklin Bouillon have established the sentiments of justice with which the propositions of the Entente are truly inspired, with a view to assuring the rights of the Turkish people, as well as the maintenance of Thrace. If only for a day more, under the administration and occupation of the Greek Army is a cause of danger of every kind and grief to Turkey's peoples, it is indispensable that Thrace to the west of the Maritza River, with Adrianople, be evacuated immediately and restored urgently to the Government of the great National Assembly of Turkey."

Nationalist Assembly

Upholds Kemal's Action

LONDON, Oct. 2 (By The Associated Press).—The Turkish Nationalist Assembly at Angora has unanimously approved the action of Mustafa Kemal Pasha and has authorized the dispatch of delegates to Mudania and later to the peace conference, according to a Central News dispatch from Constantinople.

New Cabinet Approves Venizelist Recommendation

ATHENS, Oct. 2 (By The Associated Press).—Eleutherios Venizelos' acceptance of the special Grecian ambassadorship of the European capitals is interpreted in Athens as clearly indicating that, while the character of the new régime is avowedly nonpartisan, the Venizelists will be predominant.

The Cabinet yesterday quickly approved the first Venizelist recommendation, namely, that M. Caclamanos be appointed Minister to Great Britain and M. Romanos, Minister to France.

The revolutionary committee's first step in the reorganization of the army was to recall to the service all officers placed on the inactive list under the Constantinian régime.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—Mr. Politis and Mr. Diomedes have refused the portfolios of Foreign Minister and Finance Minister in the new Greek Cabinet, according to an Athens dispatch to the Havas agency. They are declared to have given as their reason the desire that the new ministry be without any pronounced political party tendency.

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COLONEL GONATAS EXPLAINS PROGRAM

Revolutionary Leader Believes Time Not Yet Ripe for a Republic in Greece

ATHENS, Oct. 2 (By The Associated Press).—"I am not, as you have seen, a Robespierre, and I don't even want to be thought of as a military dictator," said Col. Gonatas, leader of the revolutionary movement, yesterday, in discussing the Grecian revolt, which probably will go down in history as one of the most capably organized and one of the swiftest military upheavals ever affecting the world nations.

Colonel Gonatas modestly denied that his genius brought the movement to its amazingly quick conclusion. "It was the officers about me," he said, "and they did me the honor to make me their leader."

"We who made this revolution," he continued, "earnestly hope the people of the United States will understand why we made it, and that they will give their sympathy to us and, generally speaking, espouse our cause. For this revolution had to come. It was in the very logic of human events."

King an Embarrassment

"We were misgoverned at home, and because of that we met military disaster abroad. So we decided to come home and remove both the King and the Government—to put our house in order. We removed the King because he was an embarrassment in our relations with the countries of the Entente. He was an embarrassment, so we asked him to make way for his son."

"We brought with us to Athens an army of sufficient size to render all resistance ineffective, and we carried through the revolution without shedding a single drop of blood. We arrested five civilians whom we consider were responsible for our defeat in Asia Minor and two officers for trying to foment resistance to us without Government authority."

It was a matter of honor with us to protect the King, Constantinian has left for Palermo on the steamer Patras, which sails sometime for America, accompanied by an honorary escort of torpedo-boat destroyers provided by the revolutionary committee.

"Until tried by special tribunals, the civilian prisoners will be transferred to and kept on an island in the Aegean Sea." These civilians include men like Demetrios Gonnaris, one-time Premier, and Colonel Stratos.

A Non-Partisan Cabinet

Colonel Gonatas explained his immediate program of collaboration with the Entente countries, the immediate re-enforcement of the Thracian front and the active pushing of the war against the Turks; if necessary, and then securing the unity of all parties at home "which have been separated up to now by hatred, one against the other." Thus, he added, it was hoped to save Greece.

The revolutionists had requested the assistance of a former Premier, Eleutherios Venizelos, abroad, though not at home, he continued.

All parties had counseled the maintenance of the military government, but the revolutionary committee had decided on the contrary to form a non-partisan Cabinet, to hold power until the election and installation of a new National Assembly, when the revolutionary committee itself would cease to exist.

Asked if the revolutionists had any idea of creating a republic, Colonel Gonatas replied:

"I personally think the time has not yet arrived for Greece to become a democracy. Some years must pass before the people can govern themselves in the form of a republic."

"We visited King George and explained to him our movement. We told him that our committee would hold itself responsible for the acts of the Cabinet we have created, and stand ready to back it with all the force of the army and navy. The King congratulated us on the complete orderliness of the revolution, and promised his entire co-operation."

King to Collaborate

Colonel Gonatas told the King that any attempts at reaction would be crushed implacably. But the King assured him that he accepted the situation, and would collaborate with the new régime.

"We expect the Entente will counsel, guide and help us in every way, both in the war and in the peace conference," Colonel Gonatas continued. "Formerly we were allies. We went to Asia Minor by their orders. The alliance was dissolved only after the return to the throne of King Constantine. Now that the King is gone and the cause for embarrassment has been removed, why can't they help us?"

He said he already had received offers of loans from Grecian interests and representatives of foreign enterprises.

Colonel Gonatas once headed a Greek detachment which fought with the French against the Bolsheviks south of Odessa. During the hostilities in Asia Minor he commanded the army corps which formed the rear guard of the retreat. His bravery in battle and his protection of his men in the retreat before the Turks made him the hero of the army.

The Greek merchants in Patras have offered the revolutionary committee \$250,000 and 500,000 blankets and 70,000 rifles.

THREAT IN THRACE OF MOSLEM RISING

(Continued from Page 1)

liable to happen upon the other side of the Straits.

Matters are so serious that the Daily Mail, London, is already calling upon Mr. Lloyd George in the largest of block type to "tell Venizelos to go home, and get the Greeks out of Thrace," all of which confirms the necessity for a policy to which Great Britain is committed of preventing the Kemalists from crossing the Straits prematurely, to add to the acuteness of the situation.

Importance of Straits

Lord Denbigh has made a useful contribution to knowledge upon this subject in pointing out in the press today how absolutely essential to the whole of Central Europe as reconstituted by the Great War the freedom of the Straits has become, since the new states of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Austria, and the Danubian provinces of Yugoslavia are all dependent upon the Danube for sea communication, while Rumania, Bulgaria, Southern Russia, Georgia, and the Caucasus have also no other means of commercial access to the ocean.

Until a settlement can be reached the stirring of international excitement must continue with the resultant worldwide reorganization of the political map into "Entente curds" and "pro-entente whey." It is here that the chief danger lies.

A renewal of war in Angora would quite possibly mean war also with Soviet Russia, which is Mustafa Kemal's ally. The Rapallo Treaty involves Germany also, while the tension in Thrace brings in Bulgaria in a contest which would also re-awaken the fires of pan-Muhammadan excitement everywhere.

Sparks Cross Dardanelles

The silver streak of the Dardanelles has hitherto separated the conflagration of Asia Minor from the detonation possibilities of Thrace. Even if, as now seems probable, British action in holding the Chanak and Ismid zone keeps the flames from crossing en masse, flying sparks of revolutionary excitement may yet require the united resources of the Allies to extinguish them in time.

All this, no doubt, Mustafa Kemal has in mind in holding out for higher bids. The possibility of his missing his market, however, is also before him, and it is a possibility that grows with each day that the clash of arms is postponed.

DESTROYER FLOTILLA LEAVES

MALTA, Oct. 2.—The first British destroyer flotilla and a number of L Class submarines, with the submarine depot ship Lucia, are leaving for Constantinople today.

FRANCE NOW CLAIMS CREDIT FOR PRESENT TURKISH OUTLOOK

(Continued from Page 1)

to lose a lot in the long run. French diplomacy generally errs in being shortsighted. The immediate purpose has been to avoid fighting. Had there been fighting with Great Britain left alone to bear the brunt, terrible reproaches could have been addressed against France, and had England suffered humiliation it would have been the humiliation of the western powers, in which France, with her eye on her Muhammadan possessions, would equally have suffered.

On the other hand, had the British swept back the Turks, France could have had little say in certain settlements respecting Constantinople, Gallipoli, and the Straits. In spite of the immediate gain of peace, the pro-Turkish policy may store up trouble for France. "What is most unfortunate is the fact that what the British regard as desertion in the face of peril may poison the relations of the allied powers and make the life of Europe more difficult for a long time to come. France has undoubtedly sincerely striven for peace, and has tried to exercise a moderating influence on the

RUSSIA PROTESTS STRAITS' BLOCKADE

Soviet Government Insists on Removal of Restrictions on Ships in Dardanelles

MOSCOW, Oct. 2 (By The Associated Press).—The Soviet Russian Government has sent a note to England, France and Italy protesting against the blockade of the Dardanelles and insisting upon the removal of all restrictions to the free passage of trading ships through the Straits.

The note says the manner in which England, France and Italy are endeavoring to control foreign seas and territory shows in difference to the interests of Russia and the other Black Sea states.

The note accuses the Entente of interfering with the efforts of the Russian Government to re-establish normal conditions in Russia through the enforcement of the blockade, despite certain concessions already made by the Soviet.

"The blockade," it says, "shows that the countries which are not interested in the Black Sea trade, but which insist upon controlling it by military force will always be a threat against restoration of the peaceful economic life of the Black Sea countries."

"Freedom of the Straits," for which Europe is preparing new bloodshed, means only a free hand for the Entente to force the blockade at any time under any pretext, thus cutting off the Black Sea ports from the world."

"The Russian Government stands for freedom of the Straits, but for such freedom as will give free passage to trading ships and which will free the Straits and the Black Sea of all military forces."

"The blockade has no effect upon the economic life of England and the Allies. Its only effect is upon the economic life of the Black Sea states. The lightness with which the English authorities are managing foreign seas and territory clearly indicates their indifference toward the interests of the Black Sea countries."

"Therefore, the Russian Government herewith insists upon removal of the blockade and all limitations interfering with the free passage of trading ships through the Dardanelles which are being enforced by England and the Allies."

NIKOLAI LENINE TO RESUME DUTIES

MOSCOW, Oct. 2 (By The Associated Press).—The Soviet Premier, Nikolai Lenine, is to resume his duties today, according to a definite announcement by the acting Premier, Leo Kameff, and Mrs. Lenine.

Tomorrow he will preside over a meeting of the Council of Commissars, when important questions bearing on the international situation will be discussed. Mr. Lenine's last public appearance was at the Metal Workers Congress last March.

RELIEF FUNDS NEEDED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—President Harding was asked today by a committee of the Near East Relief to support an appeal of that organization for funds to assist in caring for refugees from Smyrna. It is understood that the President has under consideration issuance of a public statement on the subject.

Soviet Forces Expected to Occupy Vladivostok

By The Associated Press

SEATTLE, Oct. 2.—The Japanese Government has announced that it expects the Soviet forces to occupy Vladivostok by the end of the month. The Japanese Government has also announced that it expects the Soviet forces to occupy the city of Khabarovsk by the end of the month. The Japanese Government has also announced that it expects the Soviet forces to occupy the city of Yekaterinburg by the end of the month.

PRICES IN GERMANY CONTINUE RISE

Commodities of All Kinds Climbing Skyward—Many Reaches of Over 100 Per Cent

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—Communist and non-Communist demonstrations against the high prices of all articles prime necessity were held in Berlin and the chief suburbs yesterday. Demonstrations were orderly, no outward incident having been reported.

One of the most striking features in this day of demonstration was seen in that held in Schöneberg, well known as an educational center for women and one of Berlin's chief suburbs. The women of the area, several hundred strong and about a man among them, staged a demonstration all their own. It was stated that they were not Communist, merely housewives who want to register their protest against the skyward climb of the prices of food, clothing, rent, and fuel.

In Berlin there was a protest of "Red" bands among the masses, many of whom were well-dressed women. These demonstrations, without political importance at the moment, served to show the sentiment among many German people in regard to the constantly increasing prices which are demanded for everything. Already there is much suffering among the poor, especially among the old, who were formerly wealthy and live on their income, but who, now that the mark has gone so low and prices are high, are unable to buy sufficient food. Another big boost of prices went into effect yesterday.

Everything is higher than it was on Saturday. In many instances the advances exceed 100 per cent. Nothing seems to have escaped these wholesale advances, even foreign postage having been increased from six to 20 marks, and big increases are registered in the telegraph rates. Railroad rates have doubled.

HUGE OUTTURN OF MARKS

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The German Reichsbank will soon produce 5,000,000,000 marks daily. During the last three days with banks received from the Reichsbank 4,000,000,000 marks. The paper money shortage is still acute.

Fraser-Paterson Co. SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

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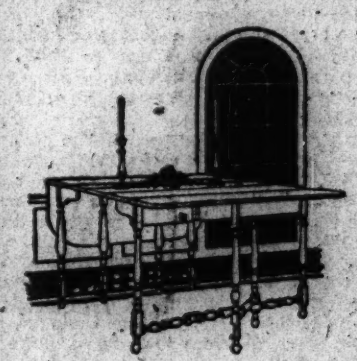
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GREEK ABDUCTION DECLARED FINAL

King George Tells Revolutionaries His Father Will Not Return

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Oct. 2.—A Greek despatch acted as honorary escort to the departed King Constantine on his departure for Palermo, Italy. The revolutionary committee put at his disposal \$5000 for traveling expenses. Besides Queen Sophia he was accompanied by his daughter, Princess Catherine, his brother, Prince Nicholas, and at Corfu the steamer Patris, on which he made the trip, picked up Prince Andrew. Before leaving the former King made a statement that his abdication was final.

The parting of the royal parents from the new King and Queen was reported to have been affecting. King George and his son, Prince Paul, who as the Crown Prince, will henceforth be known as the "Diadoque," were on hand at the departure. The former King and Queen traveled under the passport name of the "Count and Countess of Acharnon." At the election which recalled the King and defeated Eleutherios Venizelos, of 1909 votes cast in the village of Acharnon (the modern name of which is Menidi) the King received all but 113.

In an interview with the Revolutionary Committee on Saturday, King George, after the objectives of the revolution had been stated, assured them that he would do everything in his power to develop the national interests. He stated that his father's abdication from the throne of Greece was sincere and final.

Constantine is believed to have given definite promise to Colonel Gonatas that he would use all the influence in his power to prevent any attempt by the former régime to secure his reinstatement. Colonel Gonatas informed him that if such efforts were made they would be met with all the force at the command of the revolution.

Eleutherios Venizelos, who has answered the call of the revolutionaries to put himself at the disposal of the revolution has asked for the reappointment of Mr. Romanos, former ambassador at Paris and London.

The committee reorganizing the army is recalling to active service the well tried military leaders made inactive by the former régime. Soldiers and war materiel have been sent to re-enforce the Thracian front.

The Cabinet is taking steps to re-establish relations and harmonious co-operation with the Ecumenical Patriarchate at Constantinople head of the Orthodox Greeks. All the newspapers of all political parties back the program of the revolutionary committee.

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CHANNEL AIR LINE
OVERCOME DEFICIENCYGovernment Subsidy Expected
Soon to Be Diminished—
Passengers Carried

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 5.—There are British air lines to the Continent of them has brought expenditure revenue almost to meeting point out counting the Government and is confident that with a creation of traffic of the present it will soon be able to make a another firm also is doing but requires a steady and consistent flow of passengers, its prosperity; and the third will end of the season, probably it even with the subsidies it has to lose.

The different results are different systems. But it is to decide, altogether in favor of particular system; further expenditure is required. On the other hand the Air Ministry is bound to take tendencies, and must warn of companies that in the public it will be compelled to differ in favor of a company that pro save the taxpayers money, an interesting situation is then to arise.

Competition Avoided

In the meantime unnecessary competition and wasteful overlaps to be avoided as much as possible by restricting each of companies to one route, one to service to Paris, one to take to Amsterdam, and the other to the ground organization terminal terminal, instead of precept extravagance of each running a completely separate.

It is quite certain that after February the amount of subsidy will be considerably reduced, and then, after another year's experience, the Air Ministry should be in a position to withhold it from inefficient and uneconomical firms, and to encourage the running of a completely separate.

The British firms are, in fact, in better case than the French are getting a far better proportion of the traffic, which they have and by winning a reputation for reliability and safety. They have helped far less by Government.

Before air traffic can grow to satisfy the business man, the time arbiters is the man who is the money. To a great extent the reduced to insurance. Most risks can be appraised by it. But there is a wide difference between marine traffic and air traffic. It will quote a reasonable rate a very old, decrepit tramp, many a very ordinary crew, because fairly safe to say that even in meeting had trouble the ship went into port with crew and cargo.

This is not yet the case as its airplanes. Lloyds, however, a special business of aircraft insurance, a very hopeful sign; and steady pressure is gradually exerted against inefficient firms.

New System Installed

Safety and reliability are things to consider, because greatly affect cost, and not only when they are secured plenty of it will come along automatically. Actual cost of operation is important, although safety and reliability be sought almost regardless of expense. Now as regards operational costs, some interesting experiments are being made.

The firm already referred to having approached a self-sufficiency is the Daimler Air Line. Its plan is to employ only one type of plane, and to get the utmost out of its fleet. It runs three 34 Napiers, and by a well-organized system of inspection and refitting covers a great mileage on a comparatively small capital expenditure. The machine was designed to this end the system includes special appliances for the speedy removal of engines and their replacement. After any hours flying an engine is taken out and overhauled at the service, where machinery has been set for its rapid treatment, including grinding of parts, renewal of valves, and so on. The result is that engine so treated is just as good as new. There is a system of day and night shifts, so that the work never ceases.

Type of Airplanes

This, of course, is the mere application of engineering methods, the first time to air traffic, and it justifies it. The Handley-Page pursues somewhat similar methods; and it, also, confines itself to one type. Using large two-engine machines, however, it is more dependent on a large number of passengers. A DH-34 can fly to Paris with only passengers and make no greater, but a Handley-Page would make far greater loss if it only took two passengers. For many weeks the firm has been so great that the Handley-Page machines have been running with a fair average of passengers; but during the winter it is probable that the average will fall off. Nevertheless, the two-engine Handley-Page is preferred by many passengers, since it has a reputation for going through even if one engine were to fail.

Although the air-line situation is more interesting than the cross-channel services in connection with big shipping companies are prepared, and an experiment is to be made with an inland line.

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE
ADVISES VETERANS

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 22 (Special Correspondence).—Canadian war veterans should unite in one great organization instead of maintaining the number of separate organizations. Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, commander of the Canadian corps in France and now principal of McGill University, asserted in an address on his return to Victoria, his home city, this week. "The only thing to make a organization a success is to make it broad and big enough so that everybody can belong to it," Sir Arthur asserted. "I believe it is the duty of



Miss Eva Chang

Chinese Girl, Who Has Come to the United States to Study American Journalistic Methods, With the Intention of Using Them Later in Her Own Country.

CHINESE GIRL STUDENT TO LEARN
WAYS OF AMERICAN JOURNALISMMiss Eva Chang Believes She Can Do Most to Aid China
in Transition Period as Writer or Editor

COLUMBIA, Mo., Sept. 25 (Special).—Miss Eva Chang, daughter of an ancient Chinese family, has enrolled in the School of Journalism in the University of Missouri. She was educated at a high school in Shanghai, where half of each school day was devoted to study of English subjects. Miss Chang came to America last fall and attended Oberlin College for a year.

Winning a scholarship entitling her to four years' study in the United States at the college of her choice, Miss Chang came to America last fall and attended Oberlin College for a year.

After finishing high school she worked for eight months with the Young Women's Christian Association in Shanghai, where she translated into Chinese news of association activities furnished English newspapers there.

"I had to decide what I was going to study before I left China, but I

didn't know what to choose. Then one night just before I went to sleep, I thought and thought—then I knew. I wanted to be a journalist," she said naively.

The great masses of people in China are beginning to read newspapers more and more, she declares. Interested in social conditions in her country, and anxious to help China in its present transitional stage, Miss Chang believes she can do more by a knowledge of journalism than of any other profession.

China has women's magazines, and women's pages in its newspapers, but they are edited by men; according to Miss Chang.

"I am more interested in newspaper managing than in newspaper writing, but I must know how to write for a newspaper before I can manage one," she said, with a smile.

K. F. Chang of Washington, D. C., secretary of the Chinese Educational Mission, is a brother of Miss Chang.

No More Bugles
in Scout Camps

Elimination of Military Atmosphere Sought by Leaders

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 16 (Special Correspondence).—In conjunction with the launching of similar movements in other parts of the British Empire, a dominion-wide campaign, having for its object the demilitarization of the Boy Scout movement, will be inaugurated in Canada by Rodney C. Wood, a member of the headquarters staff in London, Eng., who was sent to Canada for that purpose. Mr. Wood will conduct a series of training courses for scout masters in every province of the Dominion and thus endeavor to facilitate the revival of Sir Baden Powell's original idea in banding together the boys of the world as never before in history.

Mr. Wood particularly will aim at the elimination of the military commands, military tactics and drill, which have crept into the scout maneuvers during and since the war, and also will try to point out the undesirability of using a bugle in connection with patrol activities.

"Who ever heard of a man scouting blowing a bugle in the woods?" Mr. Wood asks. "There must be no more bugles in the Scout camps. Men versed in woodcraft don't 'form fours' and 'dress by the left.' They don't receive orders as on a battalion parade. They whistle to each other, as do the white-throated swallows, or some other bird they may adopt.

There is nothing in the Boy Scout movement except what is manly, courageous and clean. It knows no races, but has accepted them all."

Explaining how the military concept had become part of Boy Scouts' training, Mr. Wood gave it as his opinion that it was due principally to the enlistment in the work as scout masters of young men who had served in the Great War. It was quite natural that after such a long period of subordination to military ideas and to the atmosphere that pervades military camps, they should allow their military training to influence their ideas in connection with their new sphere of work.

Mr. Wood said that in England a camp is held at Gilwell Park, near Chingford, in Epping Forest, where scoutmasters take a 10 days' course of training in the real principles of the movement. Mr. Wood has toured South and Central Africa in this connection already, while Sir Alfred Pickford has been sent to India, where the movement is strong.

RAND WATER BOARD
INCREASES SUPPLY

Completion of Huge New Barrage Will Enable Impounding of a Full Year's Needs

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony, Aug. 25 (Special Correspondence).—Because of the increasing demand for water on the Witwatersrand, the Rand Water Board has instructed the chief engineer, W. Ingham, to proceed with investigations for further supplies. He has recommended the Vaal River project, and accordingly a bill was passed in Parliament known as Act No. 18 of 1914, giving the board the right to impound, in the Vaal River, a quantity of water sufficient to provide for a supply of 20,000,000 gallons daily.

The barrage site is 25 miles down from Johannesburg. The huge structure is nearing completion, only a few gates remaining to be placed in position. When completed, the barrage will impound 13,633,000,000 gallons of water and after allowing for evaporation, there will be 7,300,000,000 gallons available for pumping to the Rand.

This will insure a supply of 20,000,000 gallons daily for 4 years, even if no water enters the reservoir during that time.

The reservoir is 40 miles in length. The barrage site was chosen because of the excellent rock foundation and the minimum height of the barrage was fixed so as to give the 20,000,000 gallons daily and at the same time avoid flooding at Vereeniging.

Has Series of Steel Gates

The Vaal River Barrage consists of a series of steel gates installed between concrete piers, of which there are 35 in number, together with two abutments.

There are 36 steel gates, each 25 feet high, the clear opening being 30 feet. The weight of each gate is 28 tons, but together with the balance box and operating gear, the total weight for each opening is about 100 tons.

The gates will be fully raised during high flood periods, so that the flow of the river will not be obstructed. To enable the gates to be lifted, each steel gate is counterbalanced with a weight just over double that of the gate, the travel of the counter-balance box being only one-half that of the gate.

The gates and balance box are suspended from an overhead reinforced concrete superstructure, on which the operating gear is installed. To withdraw a clutch, when the counter-balance will lift the gate to within two feet of the full lift.

Speed Easily Controlled

The mechanical arrangement is such that the lifting speed of the gate is controlled or damped, and is further automatically braked at the top of its travel.

The gate is lifted for the last two feet of its height by means of worm gearing operated by hand, and is closed by a similar hand-operated device.

About 275,000 cubic yards of rock, shale, clay, and earth have been excavated in the course of the construction of the barrage. About 40 per cent additional waterway has been created by cutting into the banks of the river.

A large quantity of water is allowed to run to waste into the sea from South African rivers. The Vaal River at Vereeniging discharges from 89,237,000,000 gallons in a dry year to 3,264,000,000 gallons in a wet year.

The cost of the water board's project works out at \$23 per 1,000,000 gallons stored.

VIENNA, Oct. 2 (By The Associated Press).—Property owners threaten extraordinary measures to enforce their demands for modification of the rent laws. Interests representing 54,000 premises have notified the Government that, beginning Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock, all doors will be closed against ingress or egress of water, gas and electric connections will be cut; no lights will be maintained on stairways or in corridors, and brackets carrying telephone and electric wires will be removed from all buildings, as likewise will be brackets carrying guys for street car power.

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EVEREST PARTY SCALED HEIGHT
HITHERTO NOT REACHED BY MAN

Climbers Made Record at 27,300 Feet When They Were Halted by Gap Left by Avalanche

LONDON, Sept. 5 (Special Correspondence).—The most noteworthy results of the Everest expedition was the success of the actual mountaineering enterprise. Although the actual summit was not scaled, it would be idle to belittle the wonderful work of these bold and daring mountaineers. The attainment of the actual summit was entirely dependent on two factors, the weather conditions, and the avoidance of avalanches. In every dispatch which General Bruce sent out he emphasized the greatly enhanced difficulties imposed by the abnormally adverse weather conditions, and the last attempt of all was set aside by an avalanche which cut away an impassable gap in a great snow slope right in the climbers' path.

It is almost certain that the record established will never be surpassed except on Everest itself. There are only six known peaks in the world which exceed this height. Everest, K 2, the two peaks of Kinchinjunga, Makalu and a shoulder of Everest recently determined by the surveyors of the expedition.

This means that the only other massifs on which this new altitude record can be broken are those of K 2, Makalu, and Kinchinjunga. Makalu is in independent Nepal and political difficulties would prove an effective barrier to any mountaineering ventures, while the actual slopes of both K 2, and Kinchinjunga have been proved to be so difficult and precipitous, that they may be regarded as impossible from a climbing point of view. So Everest stands alone, and it is quite possible that no new record for altitude will be set up until the actual summit of the world's highest mountain has been reached.

No Previous Experience
Both Major Norton, who reached the first highest point of 28,800, and Captain Geoffrey Bruce, who was one of those to create the actual record, have had no previous experience worth mentioning on any snow mountains. As far as snow work and experience goes, they were new hands, while even Major Morshead, who was one of the party who slept at 25,000 feet, cannot be considered as anything but a beginner in the art of snow work; and the fact of their achievements of their great triumphs must be taken as indication that from the purely climbing point of view, Everest does not offer any great difficulties, at any rate, for that portion of the slopes which were actually scaled.

From the geographical point of view there are no very startling results to be recorded. Thanks entirely to the enterprise of the Survey of India in sending Major Morshead and Captain Wheeler with the expedition, a large area of hitherto unmapped country has been surveyed with as much care and accuracy as was possible considering the short time at their disposal for such work.

New Names Added
There has been an attempt to exaggerate the importance of the fact that a shoulder of Everest has been found to reach 27,300 feet, but no well-informed geographer ever doubted the existence of at least one such shoulder on the highest mountain in the world, and the Indian Survey has merely proved these expectations correct. This shoulder cannot in any way be considered as a new mountain.

There are many new names on the map, and that is all for the good, but it must be noted that many of these names, all of them in Tibetan, are not the names by which the various spots so depicted are known to the local inhabitants of those districts. They are merely translations into the tongue of the country from those colloquial names which were given by the members of the expedition for their own convenience and guidance. Chang La (North Pass or Col), Changtse (North Peak), and Lhotse (South Peak) are among the most obvious examples. There is nothing

wrong in the adoption of such a system, but the fact that it has been utilized should have been more generally explained.

BISHOP DENOUNCES
ORIENTAL MENACE

Canadian Churchman Speaks on Encroachment of Asiatics

LONDON, Oct. 2 (Special Correspondence).—Denouncing the rapid encroachment of Orientals in the western provinces as a menace to the future citizenship of Canada, the Rev. A. W. du Pender, bishop of New Westminster and president of the Vancouver Canadian Club, addressed the Women's Canadian Club here, suggesting that immigration be restricted, that proper and Christian standards of living be established, and that provinces should co-operate with each other to fight the infiltration of Oriental ideas.

"Orientals furnish," he said, "the greatest problem with which the West has to deal. There are 17,000 Japanese in the Province of British Columbia, with a birthrate of 68 to the thousand, as compared with the Canadian birthrate of 18 to a thousand. The number of Chinese in British Columbia doubled in the last 10 years and now amounts to 38,000. Orientals by the hundred are entering every branch of industry. Ninety per cent of the garden truck sold in the city of Vancouver is sold by Orientals, and the same business all along the Pacific Coast is under control of Chinese and Japanese."

RUMANIA TO SEE
THE DUKE OF YORK

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The community of interest which unites Britain with the Little Entente states in maintaining the freedom of the Dardanelles is to be emphasized by the presence of British royalty at the coming coronation ceremonies in Rumania. Arrangements, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, have been today completed here for the Duke of York to proceed there, leaving Oct. 10.

The coronation takes place on the 15th instant and, as now arranged, the Duke will arrive at Bucharest on the 12th and is expected back in London about the 22d. He takes with him a small personal staff including Colonel Waterhouse and Admiral Campbell, both experts in the services they respectively represent.

CANADIANS STRIVING
TO INCREASE TRADE

OWEN SOUND, Ont., Sept. 25.—That the Dominion of Canada enlarge her trade consular service immediately, and that money for such action be raised by the imposing of a charge on invoices in foreign countries covering goods to the value of \$100 and more consigned to Canada, was a suggestion which met with official favor at the ninth annual convention of the Associated Boards of Trade of Canada in session here.

In connection with this idea, a scheme was outlined by which Canada may hope to win a large percentage of trade from foreign countries and hold her own with the United States in overseas markets. The idea will be explained to the Federal Government Department of Trade and Commerce, with the recommendation that a satisfactory fee on the foreign invoices mentioned would be \$2.50 per invoice.

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INDIAN FOLLOWERS
SUBSCRIBE TO LOAN

Bigger Amounts Are Planned Than Was the Case During the World War

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25 (Special Correspondence).—Contributions may be extended to the Indian Government on the success of the latest loan, the more so in view of the fact that the Secretary of State issued his notice in London and the underwriters were saddled with the bulk of the loan in the metropolis. On Aug. 5, with nearly a week to go, 35.51 crores of rupees had been subscribed. It is noteworthy that nowadays with moderate advertising incomparably bigger amounts are subscribed than in the war days, when there was intensive propaganda.

The fact is that the big Bombay mill owners are lending to the Government at a high rate of interest, profits which they made during the war in common with the Jute merchants of Calcutta. The Government had budgeted for receiving 25 crores of rupees, so their needs have been handsomely met and they are relieved of all immediate anxiety. It is, of course, unfortunate that India has to use the money urgently needed for her development by loan, and cannot obtain it out of current resources by taxation, but if the latter method fails it is better that the money should come by loan, rather than not at all.

Besides railways, irrigation, canal, harbor and other projects urgently need undertaking. In five years the Government is laying out 30 crores of rupees annually. In addition to this and other capital expenditure, during the year 1921-1922 the Treasury had to pay out 34 crores of rupees more than was received from taxes and other sources of revenue. Expenditure in the Finance Minister's budget was estimated during the current year to exceed revenue by 2½ crores of rupees.

Drastic cuts by the Assembly raised this deficit to over 10 crores of rupees. The Indian Government has also to pay back to the public the fraction of the floating debt, believed now to amount to a considerable sum, which annually falls due for repayment. In fact, the finance minister's debate calculated his capital expenditure at 58 crores of rupees, but the excellent response made to the loan should do much to relieve his immediate anxieties.

GENERAL STRIKE THREATENED
MELBOURNE, Oct. 2.—The Labor Council of Action last night issued a manifesto denouncing the attitude of the Premier, William Hughes, on the Near Eastern question, and threatening a general strike in the event of war, as to prevent the manufacture of munitions or the transport of troops.

BIG WHEAT RECEIPTS
MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 2.—Minnesota wheat receipts at Minneapolis continued the dominant western grain trade feature, and the rush continued in record volume. There were 2274 cars received Saturday.

Drapery
Service
Our helpful drapery service includes truly fascinating stocks, a trained sales force, superior workrooms and low prices.

Your enthusiasm over new fall hangings will be unbounded when you view the delightful fabrics now available in connection with the new suggestions for modern drapery treatments.

Inspection cordially invited.

THE GROTE-RANKING CO.
Fifth Ave. and Pike St., Seattle

Correct Apparel for Women
Women Who
Seek the New

the smart, the original to fashion apparel for Autumn wear thought out by the Creative Designer, offer in

Costs Waived
Suits, Dresses
Blouses
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Prices always reasonable

Second Avenue at Spring Street, Seattle

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JAPAN ADVISED TO DROP CLAIM ON CITIZENS OF UNITED STATES

Consuls of Mikado in Conference at San Francisco Urge Renouncement of Allegiance Be Authorized

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 25.—(Special Correspondence)—Enactment in the near future of emergency legislation to permit American-born Japanese to renounce their allegiance to the Mikado, and to become in every respect citizens of the United States, was urged upon Japan at a conference of Japanese consuls-general and consuls stationed in Pacific Coast cities and in Honolulu, held this month in San Francisco.

While many of the sessions were not open to the public, there is reason to believe that this was the most important subject discussed. Several prominent officials of the Japanese Government were present, among them S. Akamatsu, chief of the immigration section of the Japanese Foreign Office; K. Sahazaki, of the Japanese Consular Service, Washington, D. C.; and T. Kohri, secretary of the Japanese Diplomatic Service, Tokyo.

Among the more influential consuls-general who attended were K. Yamasaki, Honolulu; G. Oyama, Los Angeles; K. Takada, Portland, Ore.; and H. Saito, Vancouver, B. C. It was stated at this conference that thousands of Japanese—nearly 40,000 in all—born in the United States and in the Hawaiian Islands, though of age to become citizens, have been prevented from full participation in the privileges of American citizenship by the knowledge that they, in the eyes of the Japanese Government, are still subjects of the Mikado, and must always remain so, no matter what they may consider their rights in the matter, or what oaths of allegiance they might take to the Government of the United States.

Subject to Conscription

They are also subject to conscription for the Japanese army, so that they thus are prevented from returning to their own country—except for a short time in which to select a wife and marry—for the remainder of their lives.

These American-born Japanese, of course, are by birth citizens of the United States. As soon as they arrive at voting age, they become a part of the electorate of the United States, and are free to go from one part of the country to another, or to come from the Hawaiian Islands to the mainland of this country, as most of

them are doing. They form a new and uncertain element in the American electorate, and, apparently, they are somewhat uncertain as to their own future, since they are regarded by themselves and by their neighbors as Americans, while their own parent Government regards them as inalienably Japanese subjects, "sons of the Mikado."

This subject has been up for discussion among prominent Japanese in this country many times before, and the Viscount E. Shibusawa, who visited the United States with an economic delegation last fall, stated that he would make representations to the Tokyo Government in favor of immediate legislation looking to the setting free from Japanese political ties of these American-born Japanese men and women. The recommendation just made is in support of Viscount Shibusawa's opinion, as presented to the Tokyo Government.

Direct Supervision Urged

The consular convention also recommended to the home government that it establish at once a very strict inspection of and supervision over the organization and transportation of groups of young men returning to Japan to obtain wives, under the Kan-kon system.

These young men are allowed to return to Japan, remain 60 days, provided they marry during that period, and then return to the United States, without being subjected to military service. Serious charges of fraud have grown up in connection with the organization of several of these so-called Kan-kon excursions, and the consuls believe that all the men organizing them, as well as those taking part in them, should be subject to the supervision of agents of the Japanese Government.

The consuls also voted unanimously to continue their policy of denying passports back to Japan for Japanese considered by the American authorities to have gained entrance illegally to this country. Action to abolish the distinction, now made on Japanese-bound passports, between "laborers" and "non-laborers," also was refused, because United States immigration authorities still may believe it would not therefore be courteous to recommend its abolition.

Christian Science Monitor that "I have only made one contribution to the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, amounting to \$1000 and not \$50,000, and I have not contributed to any other association or agency which is working for a change of the Volstead act. The Christian Science Monitor is convinced that its original report was inaccurate, and regrets its publication."

MORE ABLE TO FIND JOBS IN CALIFORNIA

Recent Labor Survey Shows That Unemployment Is Rapidly and Steadily Diminishing

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 25.—(Special Correspondence)—A considerably larger number of workers are employed today in California than at this time last year, and the situation is better than it was even a month ago, according to a survey recently completed by Walter G. Mathewson, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of California, and federal director of the United States employment service in this State. Unemployment is rapidly and steadily decreasing, Mr. Mathewson reports.

The labor survey referred to covered a period of 12 months, ended August 31 last, and gives returns from 500 industrial organizations in all parts of California which filled out and returned questionnaires mailed them in an effort to determine accurately the present employment situation.

These 500 reported 105,976 employees at work at the end of August, 1932, compared with 94,322 at the end of June and 94,361 at the end of August, 1931, showing for August of this year an increase of 11,754 over June, 1932, and an increase of 11,615 over August, 1931. To make this gain for the last year, a loss of more than 8000 in the shipping and shipbuilding industry had to be overcome. The net gain, however, amounts to 12.5 per cent over June, 1932, and to 12.3 per cent over August, 1931.

In the yearly comparison, the canning and packing industry shows the largest gain in employees, amounting to 6793, or 50 per cent. Timber products industry shows next largest gain of 4577, or 34.7 per cent, for the 12 establishments and firms reporting. The largest percentage of increase was shown in the automobile industry, with 123.7 per cent, followed by the agricultural implement industry, with 81.1 per cent.

Gains in other industries, as reported by Mr. Mathewson, are: Confectionery, 13.1 per cent; meat packing, 10.3; tanning, 13.3; printing and publishing, 7.1; other paper products 32.1; mineral oil refining 28.8; other chemical products, 18.6; cement, 14.6; brick and clay products, 31.2; laundries, 12.6.

IRISH DIVERSITIES GROW LESS BITTER

Sinn Fein Members to Confer in Belfast—Moderation Evident Toward Ulster

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The hope is growing that the Sinn Fein National abstention from Parliament, hitherto that party's policy in Ulster, is about to cease. These members, who have hitherto refused to take their seats have summoned a conference in Belfast to consider matters—probably the result of the president, William Cosgrove, of remarks in the southern parliament before the discussion of the constitution began. The Sinn Fein element in Ulster to co-operate with the northern parliament was recognized as necessary, and he promised a statement in the future on the relations of the two governments.

A small but noteworthy fact on the same occasion was that the change from summer time originally fixed for Sept. 17 was agreed to coincide with England and Ulster on Oct. 7. This question of summer time has always been a bugbear and used as an argument by a farming nation against British domination. This decision is a small straw showing the trend of the wind of moderation toward Ulster, with which southern Irish destinies are so closely interwoven.

Ulster lately has been so quiet that the demobilization of part of the regiment has been authorized. That this additional proof of Ulster's desire to co-operate with the south coincides with the move of the Sinn Fein element in Ulster to co-operate with the northern Government, is a good augury for the country's future welfare.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETIES

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 2 (Special)—The New England Federation of Natural History Societies in session here yesterday, with 30 organizations represented, discussed at length various means of presenting the natural sciences to best interest boys and girls. It was the consensus of opinion that all societies should attract the youth of the cities and towns to the wonders of nature to best perpetuate the movement. John Ritchie of Boston, president of the federation, presided. Tours of Roger Williams Park and of upstate country were made by the naturalists. It was voted to hold the 1933 meeting at Middlebury, Vt.

As many or more thousands in the ranks of Labor believe with your editor, as there are those who believe with Mr. Gompers, and have the same right to frank expression and discussion. Labor believes in Free Speech!

Write us your opinion. We'll gladly publish both sides.—Editor.

Mr. Speyer's Contribution

To Wets Limited to \$1000

In the Christian Science Monitor of Sept. 19 appeared a dispatch from its New York bureau to the effect that James Speyer, the banker, had contributed \$50,000 to forward the activities of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. Investigation shows that this statement was inaccurate. Mr. Speyer informs The

TENSION RELAXED IN UNITED KINGDOM

Change in Near Eastern Situation Brings Relief—Opinion Divided on Mr. Venizelos

LONDON, Oct. 2 (By The Associated Press)—There was a relaxation today of the tension which the critical Near Eastern situation caused in Great Britain. Mustafa Kemal Pasha, reassured by Franklin D. Roosevelt of the Allies' good faith, has agreed to an armistice conference and given orders for the suspension of military movements in the Chanak neutral zone and cessation of the Turkish irregular activities in Thrace.

To obviate a tedious and dangerous wait, with the possibility of local incidents between the Turkish and British forces who are within pistol shot of each other on the southern side of the Dardanelles, the conference has been set for tomorrow, at Mudania, on the Sea of Marmara.

Return of Three Asked

The Ankara Government will be represented by General Imet Pasha, commander of the Turkish armies on the western front, and the British by Brig.-Gen. Sir Charles Harington.

France, Italy, and Greece also will be represented. Should the meeting be successful, a peace conference may be summoned by the middle of the present month. The Turks desire speedy action, declaring in their reply to the allied joint note that "it is indispensable that Thrace, to the west of the Maritza River, with Adrianople (that is, Eastern Thrace, from the Black Sea to a line west of the Maritza), be evacuated immediately and restored urgently to the Government of the great National Assembly of Turkey."

The question of the Kemalists' violations of the neutral zones of the Straits against the express edicts of the British Commander-in-Chief is expected to be threshed out between General Harington and Imet Pasha before the actual conference begins tomorrow.

The despondency which has marked the press comment for the last few days gave way to hope today, although not to absolute confidence that war has been averted. Some of the commentators maintain that the improvement cannot be regarded as more than temporary, but the majority believe peace ought to result from the present arrangements.

Eulogiums of Gen. Harington

The belief is expressed that if the Turks can be satisfied at tomorrow's meeting regarding the safety of their co-religionists in Thrace, peace may be looked for. The proposal to send allied commissions into Thrace to safeguard the Mussulmans there is generally approved, and The Times prints a report that Mr. Venizelos supports the adoption of any reasonable measure to allay the Kemalist alarms regarding the safety of the Thracian Turks.

Opinion here, however, is divided regarding Mr. Venizelos' adherence to the new regime in Greece, some quarters viewing his influence on Greek politics as very unfavorable and fearing that the probable intervention by him in the Near Eastern situation by this critical moment may be mischievous.

The bulk of the press opinion is that General Harington has saved Great Britain from war thus far and there are many eulogiums of his tact and skill, the hope being added that he will be left a free hand to deal with the situation until it is settled.

The anti-Government newspapers and these include nearly all—renew their strong criticisms of the Government's handling of the whole question. Practically the only exception is The Daily Chronicle, which attributes the present hope of peace to "the firm, reasonable stand which the British Government, alone among the Allies, had the courage to make."

BOSTON UNIONS PLAN COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

Boston Central Labor Union will be represented by two delegates at the meeting for the formation of a Labor Defense Council in Boston, to be held next Sunday, it was decided at a session of that body yesterday.

The call for the establishment of such a council asserts that the organized workers of the United States face a great defensive battle, citing, as an indication of this the Daugherty injunction. Under present plans, the council will include representatives of trade unions, organizations with liberal views, and political, social and co-operative organizations of workers.

According to a letter setting forth the aims of the council, its objects are:

To conduct the defense of the victims of the Michigan raids and to broaden this defense so as to develop in connection with it a campaign of

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publicity and attention to the subject of the right to strike, the right to picket, the right of assembly and freedom of speech and thought, and the right of the defense counsel to attack upon criminal syndicalism laws and similar laws directed against the working class movement and to secure their repeal.

PARENT-TEACHER UNITS TO CONFER

State Association to Meet in Gloucester This Week

Gloucester will entertain on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week those delegates who will come from all over the State to attend the sessions of the thirteenth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association. The formal opening has been arranged for Thursday evening, when the Mayor, the Chamber of Commerce and the superintendent of schools will extend the welcome of the seaside city to the visitors, although the preceding afternoon will be devoted to consideration of reports and the transaction of routine business preliminary to the more important work of the two days to follow.

A feature of the program will be a series of round tables and group conferences to be devoted to literature, Parent-Teacher Associations in churches, the kindergarten, home economics, ways and means committees and music. Production of the pageant "Progress," has been set for Friday evening. It will be the first time this pageant has been staged in New England.

Discussing this convention, the president of the Massachusetts organization, Mrs. E. C. Mason, asks, "What are to be its rewards?" She answers her own query thus: "Chiefly these: That those of similar ideals, new friendships, the flash of new viewpoints, the consciousness of greater strength to serve the next generation."

The association reports that the Greenfield Parent-Teacher Association has built three new tennis courts, provided a place for swimming, runs community dances for both young folk and their elders, and last summer procured a trained sports leader to look after the boys during July and August. The Winchester branch has centered upon cultivation of a liking for out-door sports, the formation of habits of early retiring by pupils, of spending quiet evenings at home during the school week and of keeping good reading matter close at hand.

These, says Mrs. Mason, are only a few illustrations of the fine results being achieved all over Massachusetts by the 10,000 members who make up the 135 local associations. They are working along the right lines of preventive and constructive endeavor, she believes, which will in time lessen the need for those 858 private charities within the State which are giving relief to those whose childhood was in some essential way neglected.

WORCESTER SCHOOLS PROGRAM DECIDED ON

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 2 (Special)—While work on the junior high school, which it is hoped will relieve congested conditions next fall, is held up by delays over the awarding of contracts, the school committee has agreed upon a building program intended to provide for present-day needs of four sections of the city. This program, adopted unanimously, comprises a new eight-room schoolhouse for the North Worcester district, a new building at Dartmouth Street, and an eight-room addition for Gage Street.

BIG STEEL RAIL ORDERS

New York Central Lines have placed orders for 134,000 tons of steel rails for 1932 delivery as follows: Illinois steel 74,500, Carnegie steel 14,444, Bethlehem 25,026, Inland 15,500, and Cambria steel 2500 tons.

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DEPLETION OF BOMBER SUPPLY LEADS TO CIGES IN BUILDING

Forests Being Cut Faster They Grow, California Experts Say—Substitute Wood Used Extensively

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 25.—(Special Correspondence)—California, Idaho, and Wyoming, where the rate of consumption is from 400 to 500 feet per acre, are relatively plentiful as compared with the density of the population, bringing about a radical change in the building methods of the United States, according to the Federal Forest Service of the California division.

The average per capita consumption of lumber in this country, it is shown, has decreased from 500 feet in 1920 to 315 feet in 1932—a drop of 37 per cent in about 13 years. Should this rate of decrease continue, the consumption of lumber in the United States, which reached 1,000,000,000 board feet in a few years afterward, experts estimate, would be reduced to 300,000,000 board feet in 1940.

Discussing the effect of a steady reduction in available timber supply upon the evolution of building in the United States, the Forest Service states:

If the food consumed by each man, woman and child in the United States were reduced by one-third, the ninth of hunger would be felt, and the "famine" doubtless would not be long in rising. Yet, if we substitute "wood" for the word "food," the situation is exactly what has happened in the use of lumber, for the per capita consumption has dropped from 500 feet in 1920 to 315 board feet in 1932.

Needs in No Wise Decreased. The decreasing use of a fundamental commodity is not a result of decreased need, but a result of forest depletion.

It is not being accomplished, the older and more without economic hardship or wholesale settlement of the forest. The states characterized by heavy agricultural operations automatically adjust itself, for even as next, and the greatest use in this reduced rate of consumption is indicated in those states still cutting our forests more than where there is still considerable four times as fast as they grow. Timber and where the extension of the situation proclaims that if we are to keep building at a rapid main a nation of timber users, we must, using the abundant material become a nation of timber growers, and by the forests. The states are

In 1906, when American lumbering through an evolutionary process, production reached its highest point, the first of lumber and later of average per capita consumption of lumber consumed in the United States was approximately 500 board feet. Since that time the per capita consumption has rapidly and consistently decreased until in 1932 the average citizen used approximately 315 board feet.

This is a reduction of 37 per cent in 26 years, or nearly 3 per cent a year. Should this decrease continue at its present rate, by 1940 the downward sweep of consumption would approach a zero. (This, of course, will not happen as 91 per cent over the same year.) The average consumption will be reduced last year. The states which have reached a fairly stable level, which these buildings will provide homes will depend mainly upon the extent of 948 families, an increase of 97 per cent over figures for the first nine months of 1931. Records here show a distinct tendency toward the consumption of lumber in the construction of tenement houses. Structures distributed over the various regions of the United States. Previous to increased in three months from studies have indicated that the state per cent to 13 per cent of the number of new buildings.

CONDITIONS IN IRELAND TOLD

Conditions in Ireland during the last first which give information for years were described last night, states upon the same basis. Naturally a large audience of Irish-Americans, the greatest per capita consumption of wood had gathered in Symphony hall, Boston, to greet Mrs. Muriel Washington and Oregon the consummation, who are in the United States to appear to be between 300 and 400 collect funds to aid the families of 1000 board feet annually per person. Riders of the Irish Republican Army.

Not Evenly Distributed

The consumption of lumber in the construction of tenement houses. Structures distributed over the various regions of the United States. Previous to increased in three months from studies have indicated that the state per cent to 13 per cent of the number of new buildings.

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PIT RIVER POWER PLANT IN USE AS FIRST UNIT OF VAST SYSTEM

Northern California Project Will Cost \$100,000,000 to Complete—Expected to Meet All Needs for 50 Years

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Oct. 2 (Special)—The Pacific Gas & Electric Company put into service Saturday the first unit of its \$100,000,000 power project when the water was let through the turbines at Pit River Plant No. 1, and the first generated there was transmitted 200 miles to Vacaville, for further distribution. The high-power transmission lines over which the current passed are said to be the largest in the world.

Opening of this vast hydroelectric project was made the occasion of excursions to Vacaville, under the auspices of civic and commercial organizations in northern California and the Chamber of Commerce of Sacramento, and exercises were held in connection with the utilization of the first completed unit. When fully in use, this power development is expected to provide an ample supply for the needs of northern California—both industrial and domestic—for the next 50 years.

At Vacaville there first was flashed a message in colored lights over the entire transforming and regulating station, then slowly there was raised an immense American flag to the top of a high pole. Representatives of virtually every community and county in California north of the Tehachapi Mountains were in attendance, and the event was considered one of the most important, industrially and commercially, of any in northern California for many years.

First Completed Unit

Pit River Plant No. 1 is the first of five units to be completed by 1935, at a total cost of \$100,000,000. This pit harnesses the water of Fall River, Shasta County, at its junction with the Pit River, where the flow averages more than 1,000,000,000 gallons a day. Beside having power carried to it over the longest and largest power transmission line in the world, the Vacaville substation is the first to be constructed anywhere for 220,000 volt operation. By addition of Pit River Plant No. 1, alone, the service capacity of the company has been increased to 575,000 horsepower. It is interesting to recall that it was this same company which accomplished a feat said to be "impossible," in 1895, 27 years ago, when it constructed and put into operation the first "long-distance" power transmission line in the world, from a plant at Folsom, Cal., to a substation at Sacramento, over the then awe-inspiring distance of 20 miles, one-tenth of the distance covered by the line put into service today.

Preliminary to throwing in the switch which set the plants in operation at Pit River and at Vacaville, addresses were made both at the plant and at the substation. There had gathered at Pit River also a considerable crowd from points adjacent to the plant. Charles E. Virden, president, and A. S. Dudley, manager, of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, spoke at the Vacaville substation, while Dudley V. Saelzer, president of the Northern California Counties Association, and R. C. Evans, manager of the Redding Chamber of Commerce, spoke at the Pit River plant. Wigginton E. Creed, president; John A. Britton, manager, and C. P. Cutten, counsel, of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, responded.

Hardly More Than Beginning

The importance of the achievement celebrated today is in itself great, yet it is but the beginning of one of the greatest hydroelectric power developments in the world—the Pit River project, on which an average of \$8,000,000 is to be expended every year until 1935. Work was started in 1917, when the company purchased the properties of the Mt. Shasta Power Corporation, whose activities were centered on the Big Bend of the Pit River. Low water in the contributory streams, however, forced the corporation to seek more permanent sources of power elsewhere, so the Big Bend project was abandoned temporarily and sites for plants were selected further upstream. These sites were obtained at Hat Creek, on the Pit River itself, leaving the Big Bend site for later development. The two preliminary Hat Creek plants were put into operation in September, 1921.

Then the waters of Fall River were diverted from their channel about a mile above the Northern California Mills, at the junction of that river with the Pit, and, by means of a tunnel nearly two miles in length, were conveyed through the intervening hills to a point on the Pit River Cañon, 454 feet above the stream, on the bank of which was erected a power house with generating machinery of 93,300-horsepower capacity. This was the job, completion of which was celebrated today. It involved construction of a diversion dam on Fall River, a concrete structure 500 feet in length, from which an intake canal 1000 feet long and of 1800 cubic feet a second capacity, carries water to the east portal of the two-mile tunnel above mentioned. Exactly 365 days were required to bore that tunnel, which was completed early this year.

Railroad Also Was Built

The power house at Pit River Plant No. 1, a re-enforced concrete building with heavy structural steel frame, was completed July 30, 1922, and on Aug. 28, the lining of the huge tunnel was pronounced dry and ready for the water. Transportation was one of the greatest problems to be overcome, since the roads were found to be virtually impassable seven months of the year, because of snow, slush and mud. In solution of this problem, a railroad was built, 33½ miles in length, from the McClelland railroad at Bartle, to the Pit River site, and completed in three months.

The project also included a double-circuit transmission line to carry the power of the pit, transformed into electrical energy, to the new substation, located on a 90-acre tract on the outskirts of Vacaville, 200 miles away. At this sub-station, connection is made with a comprehensive electric distributing system, by which 575,000 horsepower is now placed at the dis-

posal of consumers throughout northern California. This sub-station houses 20,000 kva synchronous condensers, which regulate the voltage received from the Pit River plant. The main transformers, high-tension oil and air switches and high tension buses are installed outdoors. Seven 16,667 kva transformers are required to reduce the voltage received from 220,000 to 110,000, for re-transmission to other distributing sub-stations, serving principally the cities situated on San Francisco Bay. Work was started on the Vacaville sub-station in August, 1921, and completed Sept. 15, 1922, the cost being approximately \$1,250,000. The sub-station eventually will be surrounded with a beautiful park, shade trees and flowering shrubs having been planted in profusion on the grounds.

Stumbling Block Removed

The transmission problem, involving the conveyance of energy an unusually long distance without serious loss, was at first regarded as a stumbling block in the way of the Pit River development. After thorough engineering study, however, it was announced that at 220,000 volts, a maximum of 140,000 horsepower could be transmitted a distance of 200 miles with a loss of not more than 8 per cent. This was accomplished through the installation of several improvements in the transmission line and in the methods of transmission, worked out to meet local conditions by the engineering force of the corporation.

To complete the entire \$100,000,000 project by 1935 the following four developments below Pit River plant No. 1 are to be carried out as rapidly as they can be constructed:

Pit River No. 2 project, beginning about one mile down stream from No. 1, will consist of a diversion dam, outlet tunnel, 2¼ miles of open canal, spillway and header box, penstock, power house and tail race. The installed generating capacity will be 23,500 horsepower.

Pit River No. 3, still further down stream, is located below Peck's bridge, where a diversion dam 100 feet in height will create a reservoir of approximately 32,500 acre feet, from which a tunnel nearly four miles in length will carry the water across country to a point 313 feet above the Pit River, on whose banks a power house will be constructed, at what is known as Lindsay's Flat. Installed capacity at this point will be 90,500 horsepower.

Long Tunnel Necessary

Pit River No. 4 will be similar in construction and general plan to No. 3, and will be two miles below the latter. There a pressure tunnel four miles in length will lead directly from a diversion dam and reservoir to the surge chamber, penstock and power house, where the installed capacity will be 107,200 horsepower.

Then will come Pit River No. 5, the Big Bend project, the original site which attracted the company to this stream. This will be the largest of all the plants, and one of the largest river power plants in the world, producing 254,600 horsepower. A seven-mile tunnel has to be constructed for this plant, and it is estimated that the driving of this bore alone will require five years of continuous work.

The waters of the river, after passing through Plant No. 1, become available for Plant No. 2, and, thereafter, for Plant No. 3, and so on until they have gone through the entire series of five plants, when they still will be available for irrigation and for domestic use. The whole project covering 14 years of continuous construction work and an expenditure of \$100,000,000, already financed, will be one of the world's greatest power development undertakings.

RADIO SONG HEARD ACROSS ATLANTIC

London Reports Picking Up Part of Newark, N. J., Concert

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 2—Officials of radio station WOR here yesterday announced receipt of a wireless message declaring that the sound of a woman's voice and the strains of an orchestra that were broadcast from Newark Saturday night, in an attempt at trans-Atlantic communication, had been heard in London.

A message which was sent broadcast by Sir Thomas Lipton did not carry across the seas. Sir Thomas, it was announced, will make a second attempt.

Officials at Station WOR declare that this is the first time actual radio communication has been broadcast across the Atlantic.

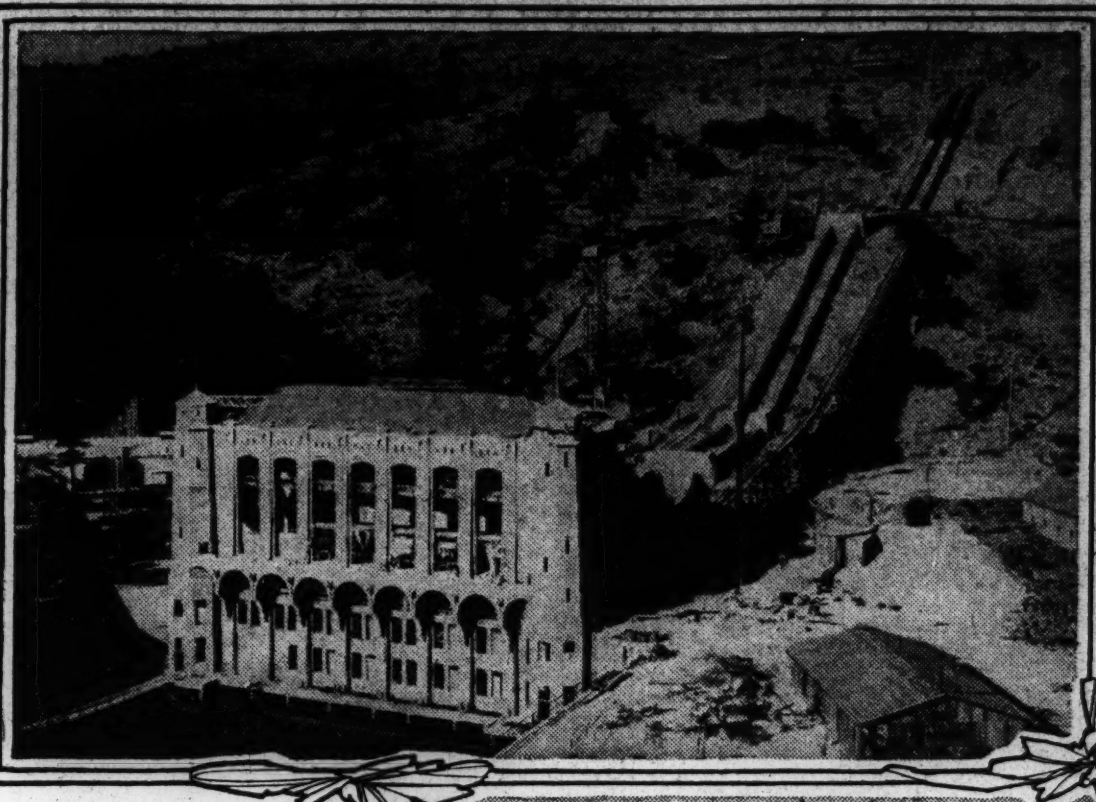
Arrangements for the test were made with Selfridge's, a London department store, some time ago. Sir Thomas broadcast his message at midnight Saturday, the time agreed upon to start the test. This was followed by the singing of several songs by a woman and the rendition of numbers by a small orchestra. The test was concluded at 1:30 p. m., eastern time, when it was 6:30 a. m. in London.

The following wireless message was received from Selfridge's:

"Large crowds in London awaited results of radio tests. Great interference from ship's sparking. Heard your test—music and woman singing."

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

Fire Prevention Week, Oct. 2 to 9, was inaugurated in Massachusetts today with special inspections of buildings, particularly those in the "High Value District" of Boston, under direction of municipal fire department officials. The week is being generally observed in response to a proclamation by Gov. Channing H. Cox. In the public schools, lectures have been arranged to enlist the aid of the children in preventing fires, while drills will be conducted in many schools. Fire losses in Massachusetts showed a substantial decrease the first half of this year, though the total annual loss in Massachusetts for the last five years averaged \$57,571,055.



HUGE POTATO CROP LACKING A MARKET

Idaho Merchants Call on American Public to "Eat More Potatoes" as Relief Measure

NAMPA, Ida., Sept. 30 (Special)—"Eat more potatoes," such is the admonition of the Retail Merchants Association of Nampa to the American public generally, that present unfavorable market conditions confronting the growers of this year's large crop may be eliminated by the increased demand sure to result if the association's advice is followed.

A letter has been sent out by the association to all parts of the United States, embodying the reasons for its appeal. The potato crop, it declares, far from being an asset, as it stands a liability, and attention is called to the fact that in some instances growers are unable to finance the harvesting of their crops. The letter follows:

A matter has been called to the attention of the Merchants Association, which we deem of vital importance to our Nation and that is the present condition of the potato industry, which is at this time menaced by the most unfavorable market conditions that have ever confronted the industry.

It is apparent that the great potato crop, which the American farmers have produced in, on account of bad market conditions, not an asset but a liability in many sections of the country. The farmers of Idaho have produced and have ready for market over 20,000 cars of the finest potatoes grown in the world, with no market at the present time and with the farmers in many instances requesting to bear the expense of harvesting their crops.

The total potato crop in the United States is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 440,000,000 bushels, which, with one single exception, is the largest crop ever produced in this country. This condition, together with the railroad and coal strikes and other economic drawbacks, has caused our potato crop in many sections to be of practically no value and to be worth less than the cost of production in practically every producing section in the country.

Our Chamber of Commerce has started a "Buy a bag of potatoes" and a "Buy your winter's supply of potatoes now" movement, which they intend to extend to every other state producing potatoes in commercial quantities, and they have asked us to send this letter to every wholesale firm with whom we do business, requesting that the matter be brought to the attention of every merchants association throughout the Nation, suggesting that they bring the matter before their trade and use their influence in helping to create a better market by increasing the consumption of potatoes, as in this way not only will the potato growers be benefited but the entire country will profit by the saving of the industry from ruin.

SETTLERS SOUGHT FOR ALASKAN LANDS

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 21 (Special Correspondence)—An appeal to the people of the Pacific slope to help Alaska obtain settlers is being made up and down the coastal cities by E. A. Rasmuson, president of the Bank at Alaska, at Shageluk.

In an address here, Mr. Rasmuson declared that the new Alaskan Railway will face a deficit of \$2,000,000 annually through lack of freight, unless concerted action is taken to obtain settlers, for whom lands rich in agricultural, mineral and industrial possibilities are waiting. In one productive section, where there is arable land for more than 10,000 farmers, there are only 300 settlers.

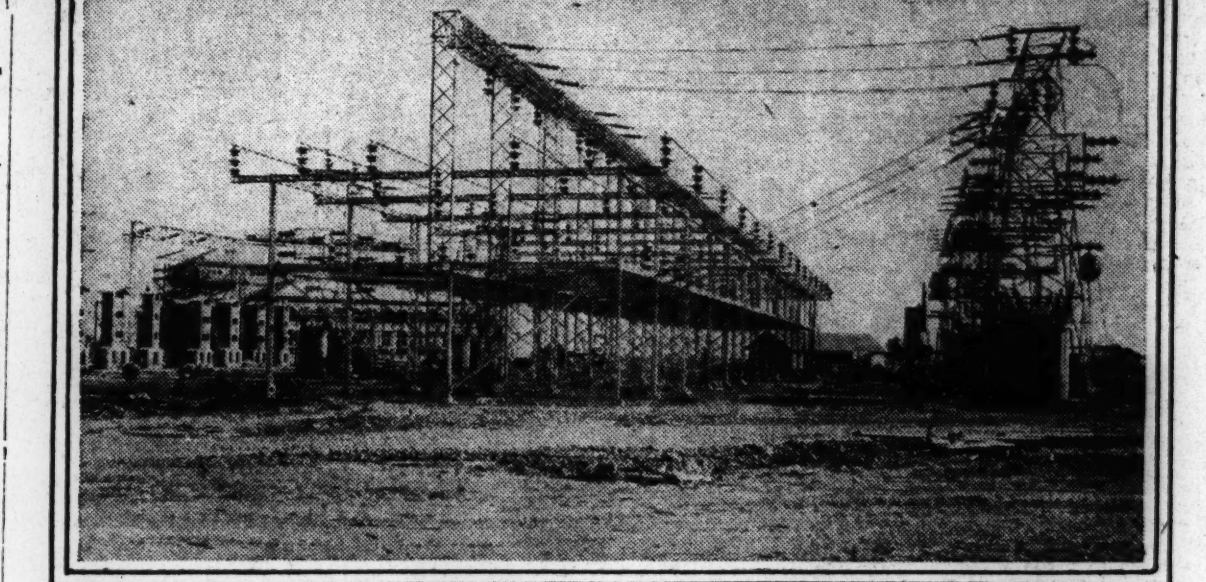
AMERICAN STUDY SCHOOLS STOCKHOLM, Sept. 9—A number of American educators have come to Stockholm to study the public school system of Sweden, and at least 10 Swedish school teachers have been sent to the United States for special investigation.



Smart new sweaters in all the new fall shades. Slip-on, tuxedo and the new golf-coat models. All moderately priced.

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Northern California's Great Hydroelectric Development

Above is shown Pit River Plant No. 1, the first completed unit of a project whose ultimate cost will be \$100,000,000. Below, the Vacaville Substation 200 miles distant from power source at Pit River. Both were put into use Saturday by the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., by which concern they were constructed

COLORED SUBURB PLANNED IN AFRICA

Attempt to Raise Standard of Native Citizenship

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange Free State, Sept. 1 (Special Correspondence)—An important resolution was passed at a Town Council meeting anticipating the Native Urban Areas Bill, and safeguarding the rights of the colored people. The idea is to raise the standard of colored citizenship by granting the colored people separate suburbs, involving the freehold of their own homes and the management of their own affairs under the direction of the Town Council. It is intended to give tenancy "at will" for the present, to be changed into "freehold" when the bill will be passed. The freehold is to be limited so as not to allow either any rights in town or permission to mortgage.

The resolution was passed in the following terms: "That the new colored suburb, as set out on the plan submitted by the city engineer, be approved, and that stands be allocated to colored people on application, and subject to the terms and conditions to be framed by the Native Affairs Committee with a view to ultimately turning the same into limited freehold under the contemplated Native Urban Areas Bill."

AMERICAN TIPPING CRITICIZED IN LONDON

LONDON, Sept. 11—These September days are witnessing the departure from London of large numbers of

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Natives of Remote Pacific Isle Never Inquire, "What Time Is It?"

Languid, Lazy South Sea Existence Pictured Oft by Novelists Comes Nearest to Perfection on Tubuai

HONOLULU, T. H., Oct. 2—The island where time is forgotten is Tubuai, Austral group, about 200 miles south of Tahiti, where the popular dream of a languid, lazy South Sea existence really comes true, according to Robert T. Aiken, natural scientist of the Bishop Museum, who has just returned from two years of investigation in Tubuai, in connection with the museum's efforts to trace the origin of the Polynesian race.

Utter indifference to progress or to the outside world is another prominent characteristic of the residents and their entire social and industrial program appears to be composed of eating, sleeping, talking and fishing, he said. Taro-planting, the basis of the South Sea food, poi, and fishing are the main occupations.

Mr. Aiken related, as one example of the indifference to time, his experiences in traveling between two is-

quently a schooner, blown from its course by the hurricanes which rise suddenly during the summer months, will wander about for weeks before finding its true position. All schooners are required to carry sextants, but frequently this instrument will lack lenses. On many vessels, the chronometer is an alarm clock, set regularly each morning at sunrise.

The population of Tubuai is only several hundred, most of them being of pure Polynesian blood, with some a mixture of Caucasian and Chinese.

DECISION IS VICTORY FOR RAIL BOARD

California Supreme Court Decides Commission Can Compel Obedience to Its Orders

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 25 (Special Correspondence)—The power of state commissions to compel obedience to their orders was upheld in an interesting and important decision by the California State Supreme Court, handed down here recently. Technically it was an opinion upholding the right of the California State Railroad Commission to compel public utilities to cease operation, when such operation is considered by the commission illegal.

The decision was rendered in dismissing a writ of review sought by the Motor Transit Company against an order of the railroad commission, relating to local stage service, and the court's interpretation of the powers of state commissions applies to the cases of all utilities, according to the legal department of the commission.

The Motor Transit Company raised the question that the commission did not have power to order it to discontinue a local operation on the claim that the commission did not have jurisdiction to give "injunctive relief." The State Supreme Court held that the commission has power to make whatever orders may be necessary in the exercise of its jurisdiction. As to the enforcement of such an order, the court referred with approval to a former decision upholding the commission's right to punish for contempt, and pointed out that the commission has, in addition, the right to apply for the use of the mandamus and injunctive powers of the courts.

An interesting incident in connection with this decision is the upholding of the railroad commission's contention that automobile transportation companies operating prior to May 1, 1917, before the Automobile Transportation Act was adopted, are subject to regulation, and that they cannot lawfully undertake subsequent local service by virtue of their previous through-service rights.

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SAN FRANCISCO

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Quartet by Weiner Played at Berkshire Festival of Music

By WINTHROP P. TRYON
Pittsfield, Mass., Sept. 30

LEO WEINER'S quartet in F sharp minor, the winning composition in the prize contest instituted by Mrs. F. S. Coolidge, was produced at the final concert of the Berkshire Festival of Chamber Music on Saturday afternoon. The Wendling Quartet—Messrs. Wendling, Michaelis, Neeter, and Seel—played.

Weiner's work, a carefully constructed piece of the four-movement type, bears what may be called the true marks of prize jury music. It respects the melodic and harmonic rules of the nineteenth-century theorists, it has regard for the doctrines of proportion formulated by the classic masters, and it accommodates itself conventionally to the technique of the instruments for which it is scored. As might be expected of anything written according to a time-table, it begins stronger than it ends. Between "All aboard!" and the first stop, inspiration is high. From the first to the second stop, excitement, somewhat forced, reigns. A period of drowsiness and of sentimental gazing from the car window intervenes. Thereafter haste and fussy anxiety characterize the journey till "All out!"

Every sort of view was expressed about the prize work on Saturday after the festival. Franz Kneisel, commenting on it, spoke words of enthusiastic praise, while another musician, a high authority on chamber music, spoke very disparagingly, though he seemed unable to point out precisely what displeased him. Still another spoke warmly of the second movement, finding it an uncommonly successful experiment in musical humor. At a former festival Harold Bauer declared that Ernest Bloch, who was the prize winner of the year, was one of the great men of modern composition. He has proved to be right. Generous critics often are.

The Weiner piece was played in a manner to—but wait a minute for something more important in the record of the festival than that; something that happened earlier in the final day. Which introduces a new national figure and betokens a new international one in music. It is Elias Hecht, a showman of the first order. At the concert of Saturday forenoon, Mr. Hecht's little organization, which is known as the String Quartet of the San Francisco Chamber Music Society, made a great hit playing Ravel's quartet in F major. Indeed, the San Francisco men not only performed a favorite work of the modern repertory in such a way as to stir the guests to their loudest applause, but they actually saved the festival from artistic collapse.

A Dismal State
For affairs up to Saturday were in a very dismal state. The Wendling Quartet of Stuttgart, brought to Pittsfield, no doubt, on the strength of the acclaim it won a year ago in South America, opened proceedings on Thursday afternoon most disappointingly performing Beethoven's dreary Quartet in A Minor, Op. 132, as drearily as could be imagined. And as if that were not enough to diminish the renown of South Mountain, the Brahms program for Friday morning, which was to have been lightened with the waltzes for four solo voices, had to be overweighted with instrumental pieces. Add to that a rather commonplace concert on Friday afternoon, consisting of pieces for violin, violoncello, and piano, played by the New York Trio with technique that was unexceptionable enough, but with interpretation that was of the merely casual and take-it-or-leave-it kind, and you have the stimmest three-fifths of a festival ever given in the Berkshire Music Temple.

Now into this situation in the bills of western Massachusetts, on the last day of September, came the players of the California showman—Americans all of them—Messrs. Persinger, Ford, Firestone, and Ferner, and won a complete victory. Used to the grand strategy of the Sierra captivities, holding a toy Alp like Greylock was verily nothing to them.

A Shrewd Manager
Not to forget an important point about Mr. Hecht, he is a shrewd. That, however, is matter for discussion at another time. He appeared at Pittsfield solely in his character as manager. And a shrewd manager he showed himself to be, in that he did not allow his men to perform any opus one-thirty-tuos or any prize compositions of the Sierran style and content, but had them do one of the most ingratiating works of twentieth century France.

As for his men, they are of themselves an engaging group. They look well, that is to say, on the platform, though that possibility has nothing to do with the question. Concerning their playing, all the commendatory phrases that musical criticism has manufactured may be applied to them, with little necessity for modification. The first violin has a tone of bright enamel; and who cares if the surface shows here and there a scratch? The viola player is a rare artist, though he has his peers and even his superiors.

The violoncellist is a peculiarly good choice for a quartet player, because of his fine feeling for tone balance. He adjusts his sonority to that of his three associates with unflinching correct judgment. By way of further interest, he has a remarkable command of crescendo and diminuendo, whether bowing or plucking the strings. Chief of all merits, however, of Mr. Hecht's quartet is its possession of that unheard-of thing, a second violin. Every work in the string quartet repertory will have a fresh sound under the playing of the San Francisco organization, for the reason that the second violin part can be clearly heard.

Is not one instrument, forsooth, enough to make a quartet? To look at the subject historically, it probably sufficed the great Joachim's quartet to possess a first violin. It certainly sufficed the Kneisel Quartet in the last years of its existence to possess a violoncello. Then, to consider the present, it well suffices the Flonzaley Quartet in the latest period of its career to possess a viola.

Quartet Redeemed Itself
With regard, again, to the Wendling Quartet and the Weiner prize piece at the closing concert of Saturday afternoon, the performance did great credit to the visitors from Stuttgart. Mr. Wendling and his three comrades in art entirely redeemed themselves from the awkward showing they made the first day and quite justified the good reports that were brought of them a year ago from Argentina. And if the account they gave of themselves at the closing concert was not enough, they quite won the approval of the guests in their playing of the Franck quintet in F minor, with Ernest Hutchinson assisting at the piano. The truth seems to be that they are excellent as co-interpreters with an assisting artist. They indicated that to be the case the first day of the festival, playing with Georges Grisez the exquisite clarinet quintet of Reger in A major, and they amply proved it on the last day, playing with Mr. Hutchinson the noble piano quintet of Franck.

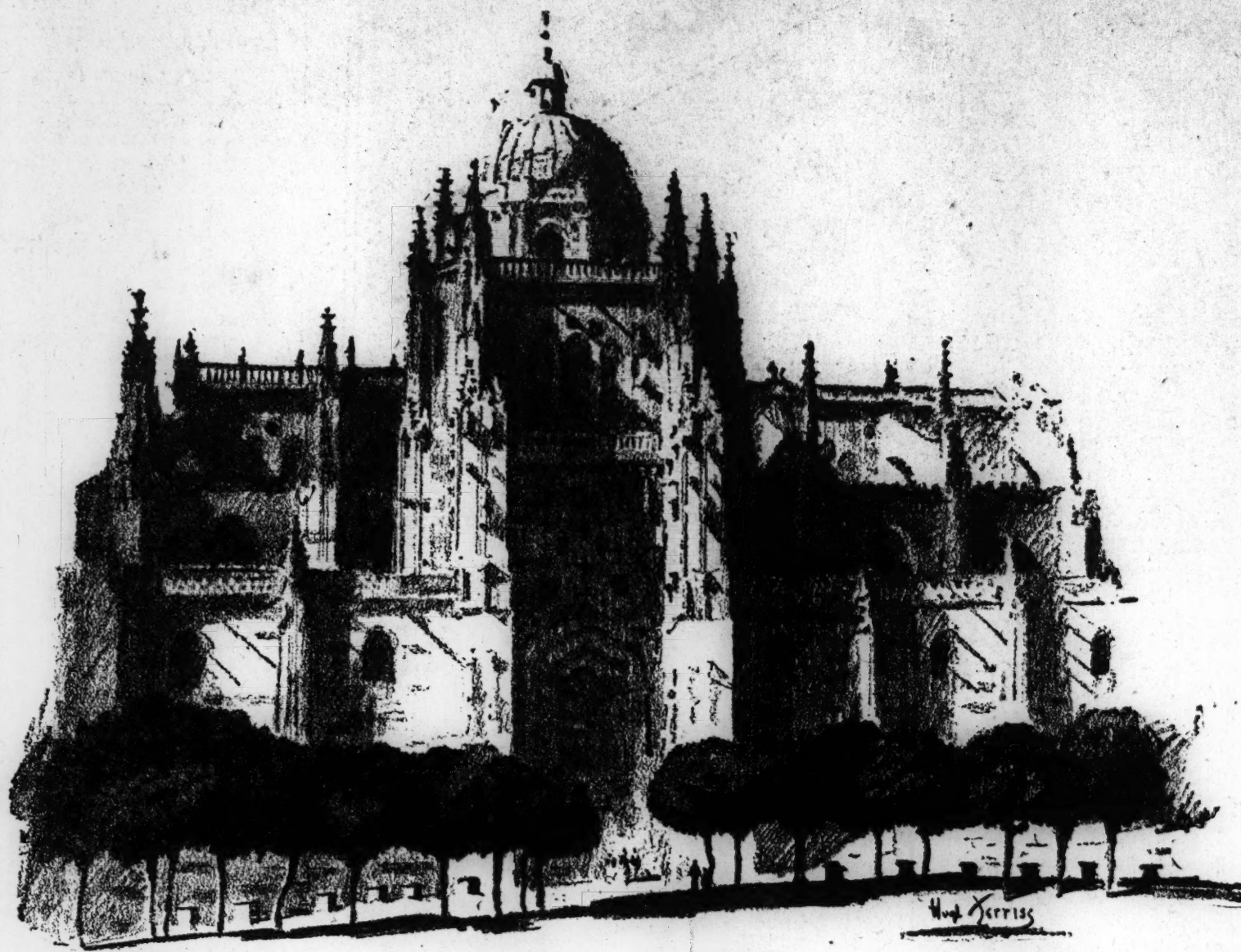
A word might be added concerning developments at Pittsfield since the summer of 1918, when the flag was first hoisted on the staff of the Temple terrace. To many persons they are not particularly encouraging. Achievement seems smaller than it promised at the beginning. Nevertheless, an illustrious throng attends. Zeal for the success of the institution is apparent in the talk and behavior of everybody who comes. Of one thing, no mistake, all guests are aware. Nobody runs the festival but Mrs. Coolidge herself. No committee dictates, no clique meddles. Many of the most distinguished musicians are here every autumn, and they know that it is the last place in the world where any private aims can be served. Pleasure in hearing the performances, in meeting musical people, and in enjoying the color of the hills make the sum of the call.

Robert Mantell as Brutus

In recent years, Boston audiences have had many opportunities of seeing and judging the merits of various productions of Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar." The old Castle Square Stock Company gave several performances with John Craig as Brutus; the Henry Jewett Players once performed it at the Opera House, Mr. Jewett acting Cassius; William Faversham's admirable portrayal of Marc Antony is still fresh in memory and through repeated visits local theatergoers have become acquainted with Robert B. Mantell's Brutus as acted again last Saturday evening at the Boston Opera House.

His is a somber interpretation wherein the conflicting emotions of honest love, ambition and flattery are constantly stirring within him. At times Saturday night it was difficult to hear all he was saying, and again his deep, rich voice gave clear understanding to Shakespeare's beautiful lines. He was sparing of gestures, preferring to act naturally rather than in the old-time grandiloquent manner. His facial expressions seemed to mirror truthfully his changing thoughts and emotions.

The performance ran its course with few waits between the acts, but during the action there were times when the pace seemed to drag. It rose highest at Marc Antony's speech and the audience was quick to respond. The settings were adequate.



Cathedral in Salamanca, Spain

Architecture

Marks of Forty Centuries on the Architecture of Spain

By RALPH ADAMS CRAM

SPAIN is the source of surprises. Probably no country has been more misrepresented and even slandered by historians and casual travelers. The name seems to connote to them only two things, the Inquisition and bull-fighting. We are told that Spain was, and will be backward, barbarous and ignorant, and that particularly today she is doomed, since she holds herself outside "the current of human progress." Judging from where this same "human progress" has led us during the last 10 years, there might be something to say in her favor, if the statement were true, and to a certain extent it is, that is to say, this country has never accepted the standard of values that has obtained in the rest of Europe and in the Americas during the last 75 years, but has held to those old standards which were the glory of the Christian Middle Ages.

I have just lived for six months in Seville, after as Spanish a fashion as is possible to outsiders, and my conviction is that the Spanish possess a strong, patient and lofty character hardly to be matched elsewhere. It is a country of the only true democracy I have seen during nearly 40 years of life, and travels that have taken me into every state in the Union, together with Canada, Hawaii, Japan and almost every country in Europe. "Classes" exist, of course, but their divisions are made along the right lines and the relationship between these classes is more perfect than obtain elsewhere. The religion is strongly evangelical, very personal, simple and direct. Except in the highly industrialized sections such as Cataluña and the region around Bilbao it is almost universal and is in constant practice. The people are grave, patient and characterized by a certain quality of asceticism that is far to seek elsewhere. Under the parliamentary system of government, the administration appears to be as corrupt and inefficient as elsewhere, but the people endure this with fortitude and patience as they have endured bad government almost from the reign of the "Catholic Kings."

Landscape Contrasts
One is struck at once by the novel quality of the landscape. The whole great central plateau is almost treeless, and the mountains lift their vivid and picturesque outlines in a dazzling atmosphere clear of all verdure. The color both of land and sky is vivid in its brilliancy and variety. In a few hours one passes from the narrow, almost tropical coast lines of the south and east to the gray, bleak, barren plateau where the winter climate matches that of New England at its worst and the summer climate is hardly to be distinguished from that of the desert of Sahara.

The architecture of Spain is a revelation. Here one goes back through the Baroque and Rococo periods to a Gothic that lasted a century after it had been abandoned in the rest of Europe, thence to the Romanesque of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, when comes a sudden break and we are in the midst of the strange and alien and startlingly beautiful art of the Moors. Behind this is the whole Roman period, then traces of Greek art, and so to that of the Phoenicians, so that in actuality the art of Spain covers a period of nearly 4000 years.

The Gothic art is its greatest glory. Taken over from France as the Moors were pushed farther and farther south, it immediately differentiates itself in many respects from that of the north, and takes on a spiritual

and, to certain extent, material quality which is purely Spanish. There are great churches, such as Leon, which are almost wholly French, slim cages of delicate stone filled in with blazing glass. There are others, like Toledo, which are almost French but not quite, this latter a glory of a church (so far as its interior is concerned) which finds few equals elsewhere. Burgos, ostensibly French, is perhaps more nearly Spanish than the others, and is a marvelous mingling of Gothic and Renaissance characteristics. As for the interior of Seville, I can only say that after having seen every one of the greatest cathedrals in the world except two, it seems to me the noblest of all. Vast yet delicate, sumptuous yet austere, it is the culminating point of the architecture which established the expression in material form of the Christian religion.

These are but a few of the great Gothic monuments, but behind these lie the strange and wonderful round-arched structures of the twelfth century, Avila, Santiago da Compostella, Salamanca, etc., solemn and somber structures full of the ardor and asceticism and devotion of the great days when Spain was driving back the Moors from their threatened conquest of all Europe.

As for the Moorish work, while comparatively little remains, it is enough to indicate that during the Muhammadan occupancy of the country (a period equal in extent to that which has elapsed since the Norman conquest of England) architecture and all the arts, except painting, reached a height of sumptuous development almost incomprehensible to us at the present day. There can be no doubt that during this time Spain was a kind of materialized paradise glorified by a dazzling art and great learning. One thing the churches of Spain possess that can be found nowhere else in all the world, and that is the manifestation of all "the arts of Christianity assembled in definite places, that is to say, since Spain has never been subject to the Reformation, the social revolution of the eighteenth century or the restorations of the nineteenth, the churches are still as they were, full of the glory of all the arts so that architecture becomes only the setting for, and the co-ordination of, a score of arts and handicrafts. The cathedrals and the churches of the rest of Europe, devastated as they have been by one pestilence after another, are bare, empty and cold, but the churches of Spain still glow with all the splendor of all the arts. Of course Spain has suffered, chiefly through the savage invasions from time to time of the French, who are still known in the peninsula as "the Northern Barbarians." What England did to France during the Hundred Years War and Germany perpetrated during the World War, has been more than duplicated in Spain by the French themselves, but war and invasion have never destroyed religious art as this has been wrecked, ruined and devastated by religious, political and archaeological fanaticism. So the churches of Spain still remain the best existing examples of what the Christian arts accomplished under a splendid stimulus and in a unity of action that has not existed since.

Brooklyn is to have a new Orpheum Theater, to seat 3500 and cost, with the site, \$2,000,000. The new show house is to be on the Keith vaudeville circuit. The entire block between De Kalb Avenue, Fleet, Prince and Gold streets is the site.

An elaborate revival of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" is to be staged in the Hollywood, Cal., bowl on the evening of Oct. 7, for the benefit of the Actors Fund of America.

An American Architect in Spain

MR. RALPH ADAMS CRAM, the architect, has just returned from a long trip to Europe, a large part of the time being spent in Spain. We have asked him to write on "Spain as it Influenced American Architecture." It seems as if he has written on "Spain as it Influenced America Now." F. A.

New York Music Notes

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (Special Correspondence).—Korngold's symphonic overture, "Sursus Corda," op. 13, is announced for its first presentation in the United States at the opening of the season of the Philharmonic Orchestra, Josef Stransky, conductor, at Carnegie Hall on Oct. 26.

Abraham Konevsky, violinist, makes his first appearance here at Aeolian Hall on the afternoon of Oct. 12.

Ruth St. Denis and Ted Shawn are to give two dance programs with their company at the Selwyn Theater on the afternoons of Oct. 9 and 10.

The Society of the Friends of Music has arranged a subscription series of six concerts, with Artur Bodanzky continuing as conductor, and with Loudon Charlton taking the duties of management in place of Miss Helen Love. The assisting artists include Mme. Charles Cahier, Mme. Sigrid Oneghin, Bronislava Huberman, Harold Bauer, Pablo Casals and Artur Schnabel.

According to the prospectus which the City Symphony Orchestra, Dirk Foch, conductor, is issuing, Darius Milhaud, the French composer and pianist, who is to visit the United States this winter, will appear first as a City Symphony soloist, in January.

Louis F. Werba will produce a new musical comedy entitled "Adrienne." The music is by Albert von Tilzer, who wrote the score for "The Gingham Girl," and the book and lyrics are by A. Seymour Brown.

AMUSEMENTS

MAX RABINOFF Presents

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Ukrainian National Chorus

jointly with

MILIE, ODA SLOBODKAYA

Soprano Petrograd Opera

MME. NINA KOSMETZ

Soprano Moscow Opera

American Debut:

Oct. 6th—New York—Carnegie Hall.

Oct. 6th—Philadelphia, Pa.—Academy of Music.

Oct. 7th—Princeton, N. J.—Princeton University.

Oct. 8th—New Bedford, Mass.—Olympic Theatre.

Oct. 9th—New Haven, Conn.—Yale University.

Oct. 10th—Newfield, Mass.—Municipal Auditorium.

Oct. 11th—Hartford, Conn.—Foot Guard Hall.

Oct. 12th—Boston, Mass.—Symphony Hall.

Oct. 14th—Providence, R. I.—Infantry Hall.

Tickets Now on Sale at Box Offices.

BOSTON

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New Play at Jewish Art Theater

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—Jewish Art Theater—Maurice Schwartz presents "Andershi!" (New Worlds), drama in four acts and five scenes, by H. Leivick. The cast:

Marcus.....Maurice Schwartz
Bertha, his wife.....Bertha Gersten
His mother.....Binah Abramowitz
Mr. Jacobs, Bertha's uncle.....Gerson Rubin
Mrs. Jacobs.....Fannie Goldberg
Bertha's brother.....Mark Schwind
Bertha's sister-in-law.....Bessie Mogulesco
Luria, Marcus's partner.....Mischa German
Isidore, a sailor.....Munio Weizenfreund
Sophie Anderson, a bookkeeper.....Lucy German

The Campaigner.....Joehel Goldsmith
Police captain.....Herman Meisel
Italian woman.....Anna Appel

The Jewish Art Theater has started its fifth season with the production of "Andershi!" a drama in four acts and five scenes, by H. Leivick, author of the play, "Rags," which was one of the most successful, artistically and financially, of the plays presented in this theater last season. Another fine performance must be credited to this excellent company. The play, "Andershi!" throws a new and interesting light on the author that fully justifies the predictions made for him when his former play, "Rags," was produced. Here is a young man who writes with a poetic imagination. When he begins writing for the English stage, his work will be watched with great interest.

In spite of the fact that Mr. Leivick used in "Rags" one of the most common subjects on the Jewish stage of America—that of the clash in Jewish homes between the Old World orthodox ideals and the young uprising American generation of Jews—he gave to his play an unmistakable poetic touch that lifted it high above the conventional.

Another Step Forward
In "Andershi!" this playwright takes another step forward and we find him possessing not only imagination and poetry, but a most interesting and broad spiritual side as well.

His hero, Marcus, has been in the center of the heat of the war in Europe and his experience has made a profound impression upon him. He has had, through his suffering, an experience akin to a new birth, spiritually, and he feels that all other people must have changed also. He is sure "everything must be different now."

Marcus journeys homeward in a chastened mood expecting to find his people at home in his own frame of thought; expecting to find them devoting their best and noblest endeavors to seeking out the realities of life. His sensitive nature is shocked to find nothing changed. The conventional surprise party of welcome home, with its too much food and drink and stupid after-dinner speeches and the old family traditions offend his sense of progress beyond words. He is drawn back into a former business partnership and the daily grind of business with its greed to get the best of one's neighbor now offends his newly found sense of kindness.

Marcus wanders into the street, and is again spurred to revolt as he hears a spellbinder airing his cut-and-dried, worn-out, and unworkable theories. Marcus mounts the soap box, and as a result of his too radical speech regarding the meaning of the Golden Rule and true brotherly love, he is arrested, the policeman understanding only the law of physical force.

"A New Specimen"

In the courtroom he is cross-examined, and the police officer in charge is shocked to find him "a new specimen—not a Socialist, not a Bolshevik, but all wrong." Marcus' family plead that he is irresponsible. He is released, but the continual experiences have been too great for him to combat. Marcus realizes that he is not able to translate his idealistic thoughts into action. Like Ibsen's Master Builder, he feels that he is not big enough to live his ideal, and, like the Master Builder, who was not able to climb to the top of the tower his imagination had built, and hang a wreath thereon, Marcus goes down.

THEATRICAL

WASHINGTON

SHUBERT-GARRICK THEATRE

WEEK OF

GEORGE M. GATTS presents

EMMA DUNN

in "HER HAPPINESS"

with SYDNEY GREENSTREET

and A NOTABLE COMPANY OF ARTISTS

NEW YORK

VANDERBILT W. 48th St. Evens. 8:30

"The Torch-Bearers" is just a story of reflection of life as Ibsen's "Ghosts" or "A Doll's House," and—oh, how beautifully it is being acted.—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

"THE TORCH-BEARERS"

BY GEORGE KELLY

FRAZEE WEST 42d St. Evenings 8:30

"You will enjoy this farce."—Alan Dale.

WILLIAM COURTENAY in

"Her Temporary Husband" at Fulton

Th., W. 45 St. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat.

KLAW MACDONALD WATSON

"The Funniest Comedian in Town," in his Comedy of Scottish Characters.

HUNKY DORY "Captivating."—N. Y. Times.

BETTER TIMES

(ALPHAPRODROMENOW)

DAILY MATINEES—2:15—NIGHTS—8:15

TIMES SQ.

SMASHING COMEDY HIT

THE EXCITERS

with ALBU DIBERLY and TALLULAH BANKHEAD

Evens. 8:30. Mts. Thurs. & Sat. 8:30

SHUBERT Th., 44th St. W. 7, Ev. 8:30

Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30

Greenwich Village Follies

Fourth Annual Production

with the crash. Not an ordinary play, this!

Maurice Schwartz gives his usual fine performance in the rôle of Marcus. His quiet, restrained bearing and his beautifully modulated voice are models our English-speaking actors should study.

One of those unusually natural portrayals of a character that is rarely seen excepting it be in a European theater or in a Jewish company is given by Munio Weizenfreund, as a sailor Binah Abramowitz can always be counted upon to give a mellow and richly experienced portrayal of the homeloving Jewish mother or anything else she may be cast for, and the versatile Gerson Rubin and Anna Appel are in their comedy element as the uncle of Marcus and an Italian woman. The other parts are all well played and the stage settings are excellent. F. L. S.

Liverpool Music Season Opening

Liverpool, Sept. 16

Special Correspondence

WITH the coming of autumn there are many signs of reawakening musical life in Liverpool. On Sept. 30 Moseiwitsch will give a farewell recital on the eve of his tour in America, and on Oct. 3 Chaliapin will open his English tour with a song recital.

Greatest interest in Liverpool music, however, centers in the Philharmonic Society, which inaugurates its eighty-fourth season with an orchestral concert on Oct. 17. Sir Landon Ronald will be the conductor, and Joseph Hislop, the new Scottish tenor, will make his first appearance in Liverpool. There is nothing startling in the program, which begins with the "Eroica" symphony and ends with the "Midsummer Night's Dream" scherzo. True to the Liverpool tradition, the conductors will change from concert to concert. Sir Henry Wood, Albert Coates, and Eugene Goossens will follow Sir Landon Ronald and represent the native contingent of leaders, while M. Koussevitzky of Russia, Signor Molinari of Italy, and M. Talich of Prague will represent the foreign. Unfortunately the music of the concerts at which the three famous foreigners conduct has not yet been decided upon, excepting only that M. Talich has expressed a desire to include the Fourth Symphony of his fellow countryman, Dvorak. Great interest attaches to his presence and to that of the other stranger, Signor Molinari. M. Koussevitzky is already known and appreciated by the Philharmonic audiences.

From the musical point of view the skeleton programs already decided upon offer many grounds of interest. On the choral side the chief novelties will be Holst's "Hymn of Jesus" and, surprising enough, Bach's Mass in B minor. The fact that this, the greatest of all choral works, has never been performed in all the 80-odd seasons of the Liverpool Philharmonic Society's existence is rather a reproach to a musical organization which has always insisted upon the inclusion of a choral work in its regular orchestral concerts and goes some distance to support the view that Liverpool does not take its music seriously enough.

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Ladies' Sport Department

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For the little toes and grown-ups
TRUNKS, BAGS, SUITCASES
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in the State is to be found in our Bootery
Department, at lowest prices.
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STATE FAIR OF TEXAS
DALLAS
Oct. 6-15
Are Cordially Invited to
Visit the Booth of
THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR
Midway in Exhibition Hall

BANKERS SMASH RECORDS AS 10,000 MEET AT NEW YORK

(Continued from Page 1)

as it stood, on the ground that it might tend to arouse hostility between delegates in the convention. He said that the majority of delegates might be in favor, and he believed that they were, of such a resolution and yet the minority opposed to it might have a great deal more money and be able to pay expenses of a campaign for remedial legislation. He added:

While I am opposed to branch banking as opposed to American business methods I would not want to preclude national banks from business privileges enjoyed by state banks. A national bank in my neighborhood declared an extra dividend and used it for the opening of a state bank, with the same directorate as that serving in the national bank. The state bank promptly began to open branch banks.

As much as I am opposed to branch banking I wish it understood I am equally opposed to any person or any set of persons coming from another state into Louisiana and telling us how to conduct our banking business.

But in spite of Mr. Hecht's objection the resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Expert Editorial Views

Discussing the question of branch banking, today's Wall Street Journal says editorially:

There is plenty of room for legitimate difference of opinion on the merits of branch banking. Branch banking in Canada has been an excellent thing for the bankers, and especially for a little group of bankers radiating its influence from Montreal. Joint stock banks in England have gradually consolidated until 87 per cent of banking is in the hands of five great joint stock banks in London. But is the proverbial borrower better served? Would the farmer in this country be better served? If he be not well served, if service is not the first thought of banking, then banking cannot be called a success merely because a limited number of people make a good deal of money.

It has been charged that the country bankers are financially unable to meet the needs of their communities. They turn down loans which at a distance look like excellent risks, but for reasons of a highly personal and confidential nature, and no doubt get heartily abused for doing so. But this is banking and not a sort of bloodless warfare, where the crook and the honest man look pretty much alike and the gentleman on the solvent side of the counter has merely to scrutinize the chattel for pawns.

Small space has been allotted to this important discussion in the convention now assembled in New York. National banks, or some of them, have agitated Congress successfully for 60 years for permission to open branches. The Comptroller of the Currency seems to be waffling and there are banking visitors in New York who believe that is the time to "put something new over." It is not the time, and that time will never come unless something better than cold-blooded propaganda for an inhuman kind of efficiency is offered in argument.

Reginald McKenna, former Chancellor of the British Exchequer and

now chairman of the Joint City & Midland Bank, arrived today on the Aquitania. He will be a guest of the American Bankers Association. Commenting on his own relation to the meeting of the association, he said: "Although the convention will be naturally concerned with banking matters, directly affecting their own national affairs and conditions, I have observed with much interest the wide scope of subjects to be considered. In my opinion, immense good will be effected by this great meeting of American bankers. The whole world is suffering from the consequences of the war. Of the more obvious signs are trade dislocation and tumbling exchange, and on these and other subjects London bankers are most anxious to learn the views of the leaders of financial opinion in the various American states."

Nothing approaching the present condition has happened within the memory of living men, and they have had to face a new and strange state of things without any clear body of experience to guide them. The formation of rational public opinion on the world's economic problems is urgently needed, and I have no doubts that a great step forward will be made by the gathering in one convention of the best banking brains in the United States.

I welcome the opportunity of exchanging views with the great American bankers and financiers, and I have every hope that this year's convention will result in the enunciation of some of those guiding principles whose practical adoption is indispensable to a real and lasting revival of trade.

MRS. DWIGHT W. MORROW
Chairman Reception Comm.

MISS VIRGINIA D. H. FURMAN
Dean of women in New York City banks with the Columbia Trust Co.

MRS. JEAN A. REID
of the Bankers Trust Co.

MRS. CHARLES H. SABLIN
Wife of the Chairman of the Board - Guaranty Trust Co.

Women Prominent at Bankers' Convention

New York, Sept. 27
Special Correspondence

HALF a dozen of the women in New York City banks give as the reason for enthusiasm over their jobs that the work is so human. That is not the usual conception of a bank. Banks and people in banks usually seem parts of a machine for handling money. But the work of banks and trust companies is changing. And women bank officers to a great extent are responsible. And that financial institutions realize that it pays to have women officers and women's departments is proved by the unanimity with which they are establishing them.

The Association of Bank Women has 68 members, and these women only a small proportion of the women cashiers, secretaries, assistant secretaries, managers of women's departments, and even presidents and vice-presidents, of the banks of the country. Among the 16 women officers so far registered as delegates or guests for the forty-eighth annual convention of the American Bankers Association in New York City this week, only three are members of the Association, which proves that the actual number is far in excess of the known figures. And this in 10 years, for a decade ago, women bank officers were unknown.

The Information Committee Seven bank women of New York form one of the hardest working of the various committees for the 3000 women among the 7000 guests expected to attend the convention at the Hotel Commodore. They are: Miss Jean A. Reid, manager of the women's department of the Bankers Trust Company, chairman of the information service committee; Miss Mina Bruere, manager of the women's department of the Central Union Trust Company; Mrs. Key Cammack, assistant secretary of the New York Trust Company; Miss Virginia D. H. Furman, assistant secretary of the Columbia Trust Company; Mrs. William Laimbeer, assistant secretary of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company; Miss Carolina Olney, manager of this institution's women's department, and Miss Clara Porter of the Guaranty Trust Company. They are recruiting and training 200 girls, secretaries of bank officers, who will be stationed in the hotels during convention week to answer questions.

Dean of Bank Women The dean of these women in bank work is Miss Furman, who five years ago entered the employ of the trust company with which she had been a depositor. At first her duties were little defined. Now a constant succession of women depositors come to her for advice and teaching in the mysteries of finance. Miss Bruere is a veteran at the work, having been secretary to Frank A. Vanderbilt when he was head of the National City Bank. Miss Reid was a portrait painter who enlisted for war work and when the Armistice was signed went into banking because she said, "it brings me in touch with people." Mrs. Laimbeer is a former society woman who went into business to provide for her three young children. Mrs. Cammack is an economist and

has introduced budgeting into commercial banking.

Home Service Departments Savings banks now prey generally have home service departments to give their depositors help in budgeting. The Williamsburg Savings Bank home service department, of which Miss Adeline E. Leiser is head, is an example of these. As a rule commercial banks pay less attention to budgeting, although the heads of the women's departments of trust companies, which in some states operate as banks, are confidential advisers of women beneficiaries of voluntary trust funds. In addition to looking after such women, Mrs. Cammack specializes in budgets for boarding-school girls and well-to-do women, who she says have no more right than anyone else to be extravagant.

In New York City no woman has risen higher than an assistant secretary. But among the visitors from other parts of the country at the convention there will be women of higher rank. Among them is Mrs. F. J. Runyon of Clarksville, Tenn., who is president of a bank. There are several women presidents of small western banks, who are not expected to attend the convention, but among those who have signified their intention of attending are: Miss M. J. Winfree, secretary of the Continental Trust Company, Washington, D. C.; Miss Grace Wood, assistant cashier of the State Exchange Bank of Hutchinson, Kan.; Miss Adele H. Kirby, assistant secretary of the Plainfield (N. J.) Trust Company; Miss Gertrude Corbett, assistant secretary of an Oklahoma City (Okla.) bank, and Miss Rawson, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer of the Sea Coast Trust Company of Asbury Park, N. J. There is also Mrs. C. E. Hearin, vice-president of the Farmers National Bank of Clay, Ky., who has the distinction of having been the first woman officer of the American Bankers Association. Mrs. Julia Cusenberry of Hydro, Okla., has written the committee that her husband is president of the bank of which she is vice-president and that, as only one of them can be away at a time, she will represent the bank at the convention.

No Woman Speakers Although women figure so well in the list of those attending no woman has been given a place on the program of speakers for the convention, which includes Reginald McKenna, formerly Chancellor of the British Exchequer, now chairman of the London Joint City and Midland Bank; Thomas W. Lamont and Gov. Henry J. Allen of Kansas.

The women in New York City banks are not the only ones who are engaged in making plans for the convention. The wives of the New York City bankers have made some interesting plans for the entertainment of the visitors. One feature unusual to New York conventions will be the opening of 35 homes for luncheons for the visitors. The lack of home hospitality is something which visitors to conventions here often complain about and the bankers' wives are determined to show their guests that homes flourish in New York City as well as elsewhere. Mrs. Harold I. Pratt is acting chairman of hostess day. Another novel feature will be the fashion show, which Mrs. Charles H. Sabin is prominent in arranging. Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow is chairman of the general reception committee.

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Mr. McHugh Urges Vision to Restore Europe to Place in Commerce of the World

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—America has a deep interest in hastening the recovery of Europe, according to the views of John McHugh, president of the Mechanics & Metals National Bank of this city, who today addressed the Clearing House Section of the American Bankers Association.

Mr. McHugh suggested that concern for the fate of nations beyond the Atlantic, springing both from self-interest and a wish to help humanity to the canceling of part of the debt to this country due from the Allies. He took the position that if America is blessed with courageous and clear-sighted leadership, she is bound to go beyond the barrier of isolation, admitting, of course, that our own affairs must come first.

He stated furthermore, that the time had come for determining a definite policy regarding the allied debts to the Treasury of the United

States, which now amount to approximately \$11,700,000,000, adding accrued interest and principal. He continued:

By dealing in a large-visioned and liberal manner with the debts due us and exercising our credit power wisely, we can go a long way toward mitigating the circumstances which keep Europe in turmoil. If any portion of the debt be canceled eventually, a direct benefit may result to us, even though, at first, it would seem as though American taxpayers were being penalized for the benefit of others. A partial cancellation would be a contribution to world stability on our part, if it served the purpose of compelling an adjustment of the difficulties which now serve as a curse on Europe.

In this connection, Mr. McHugh suggested that extension of new loans to those very interests who might be relieved from existing obligations might be considered. Such a step might be well worth while, he thought, to promote the sale abroad of a great volume of commodities and finished products made in this country in greater quantity than can be utilized by the people of the United States. He added:

Whether we will go on with overproduction in the future depends on whether foreign markets absorb our surplus, and that, in turn, in large measure on whether we can and will adequately finance our foreign trade.

Europe, indeed, needs gold, goods and credit, and we are in a position to furnish them. The increase in our investments in foreign securities would enable foreigners forthwith to increase their buying power, and in that degree would enlarge our exports.

The practice of shipping goods abroad on credit, which this would permit, has already been responsible to a large extent, according to Mr. McHugh, for the present economic maladjustment between Europe and the United States. The true solution would lie in an increase of the productivity of Europe, so that commerce between the two sides of the Atlantic might be carried forward practically on the basis of an exchange of goods. This would result in the importation of goods which the United States does not produce cheaply, to balance those articles produced here in abundance. He said:

In considering all these things we must look forward to the time when Europe recovers its place in trade, and we must prepare ourselves for the inevitable adjustments which are to occur. We shall not always be coincidentally the world's greatest creditor and export nation on balances. Nor,

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I take it, would any of us want to be. Regarding Europe in general, he said the part the United States might have in mending matters would depend very largely upon the plans of the European statesmen. He felt, however, that America would finally do her proper part in solving the major difficulties which beset the world. "By helping others to help themselves," Mr. McHugh said, "we shall indirectly help ourselves and reflection will be found in improved domestic conditions and values."

TIME EXTENSION URGED IN SMYRNA

Rear Admiral Bristol Striving to Obtain Concessions for the Refugees

SMYRNA, Oct. 2 (By The Associated Press)—Rear Admiral Mark Bristol, commander of the American naval squadron in Turkish waters, is striving through the commanders of the American destroyers here to induce Mustapha Kemal Pasha to extend the time limit for the evacuation of the refugees from Smyrna, but thus far without success. To date, 300,000 persons have been evacuated, but a large number still remain. The American sailors are continuing their splendid work for the relief of the sufferers. Twelve Greek ships under the protection of the American flag left yesterday with thousands of refugees for Mytilene and other islands off the Smyrna coast.

While here Franklin Bouillon, the allied peace envoy, visited the devastated areas of the hinterland as the guest of the Turkish Nationalist Government, proceeding as far as Magnesia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 2.—American relief workers in Athens have sent the following telegram to the headquarters of their organizations here:

"The Mytilene situation is chaotic and impossible to organize. The misery is inconceivable. Thousands of additional refugees are arriving."

"About 25,000 refugees are at Piræus and more are expected. The American committee is caring for thousands of mothers and babies. A local newspaper is raising a 1,000,000-drachmas fund."

BREWERS PLEAD NOT GUILTY

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 2 (Special)—The Hand Brewing Company of Pawtucket pleaded not guilty on Saturday to each of the eight counts in the complaint against it in the United States District Court charging illegal manufacture and sales of liquor and maintaining a nuisance. A continuance to two weeks was allowed. The company in civil action has been restrained by the court from doing business at its plant, alleged to be a nuisance, until the criminal action is disposed of.



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Decorated Candles
\$1 PAIR
Hand-decorated candles in many different designs, colors, sizes and quantities. The fascinating reflection of the gold intermingled with the red and blue tints is quite striking. We make them, and make them so unique, that people in all sections of America send here for them.

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CLEVELAND
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7

STOCKS	High	Low	Close
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Sales 287 Am Roll Mill

High	Low	Close	chg
35 1/2	33 1/2	35 1/2	+ 1/2
107	105 3/4	105 3/4	+ 3/4

259	Abitibi Paper..	63 1/2
281	Asbestos Corp.	73 1/2
252	Atlantic Sugar	22 1/2

55	67 1/2 - 2
66	30 1/2 - 1 1/2
20	114 1/2 + 1 1/2

This image shows a dark, vertical, textured surface, likely the cover or endpaper of an old book. The material appears worn, with visible fibers and some lighter-colored patches or stains, particularly towards the bottom. The overall tone is very dark, almost black, with subtle variations in texture and color suggesting age and handling.

STOCK
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Low	Lat	NEC	22805
13	13	-	315
58	58	1/2	640
152	152	1/2	750
50	52	1/2	325
41%	41%	1/2	315
74%	74%	1/2	319
66	66	1/2	262
33%	33%	1/2	443
44	44	1/2	624
31	31	1/2	650
76	76	1/2	801
1%	1%	1/2	80
55	55	1/2	80
41%	41%	1/2	30
36	36	1/2	20
90	90	1/2	20
100	100	1/2	20
108	108	1/2	20
68	68	1/2	20
53	53	1/2	20
85%	85%	1/2	20
101%	101%	1/2	20
101%	101%	1/2	20
92	92	1/2	20
83%	83%	1/2	20
102%	102%	1/2	20
102%	102%	1/2	20
105%	105%	1/2	20
105%	105%	1/2	20
100%	100%	1/2	20
88%	88%	1/2	20

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FINANCIAL NOTES
Million five hundred thousand
taxes income due
August 1, 1921.
Ratliff's Railroad's order
of rails, at the former
is valued at \$83,000,000.
States Treasury Depts.
a \$1,000,000,000 30-34
to fund in part \$5,000,000
maturing within the
Company has established
al or group insurance
its plan of employee
deals with the com-
only 35,000 employees
the insurance without
nt tax collections
is \$100,000,000, compar-
in August, 1921, a de-
Income and profits
showed a falling of
le estate tax, from
increased by \$18,000,
24.

High
Close 83 1/4

Row	Last	Net	Sales
33	83		81 A
73	7%		119 A
97	97½ + ½		605 C
14	115 + ½		50 U
32½	32½ + ½		200
41½	41½ + ½		924
81	82 - 2%		10
20	20½ + ½		185
89½	89½		50
55½	55½		51
72	72 + 2		15
71½	71½ + ½		924
73	73 - 2		60
25½	25½		1
102½	102½ - 1%		61
98	98½ + ½		7
94	94½ + ½		7
99	99½		7
95½	95½		7
101½	101½ - ½		7

GREAT NO
st—
evenue.....

1922	1921	22
\$884,358	\$9,606,157	116
\$798,619	1,531,892	15
		18
\$629,934	\$59,652,906	3
\$248,122	993,880	1

Co.

main offices of
Boston, will
tain three bran-
on Branch of the
National Bank
cks drawn upon
tional Bank will
il new check bo-
e enlarged Fede

C
C

October 2, 1922

High	Low	Last
120		120
9		9

314150	do	1933
122300	do	1934
25550	do	1937
25800	Mont Tm d	
62300	Waybec Ry	
10000	Wayaga Pa	
2000	Dominion	

*Ex-dividend.

BAL

Sales—

110	Cit Nat I
250	Mer Nat
106	Com Cred
40	do pfd
100	do pfd
17	Contl Trs

175	173	17
12 1/4	11 3/4	
188	188	-1

30 Fl n S	30 Balt E
70 Mfrs Fl	2000 CG
10 do lat	145 CGEL
196 Mfys	14000 do lat
4 Merc Tr	122 do
103 N Amst	
129 U S F	
52 N Tru	
85 No C	
2521 N R	
300 Va Rys	
20 W, B	
20 do co	
130 Balt T	
36 Beech	

....176½	176½
....175	172½
corn 108½	108½

76% -		18100 do	
172½ + ¼		Sales	
108½ + ¾		3150 Colum	
96½ - 1½		100 Colum	
71½ + ¾		100 Com	
84½ - 1½		1106 Cont	
90 + ¼		261 Det	
89½ + ½		640 Ed &	
108½ + 2		241 Frd	
99 + 2		90 Gen	
25 + ¾		470 Gid	
100 + 1		425 do	
93 + ½		1050 Mic	
89 + ¾		580 Mot	
102½ - ½		3000 No	
96 + ½		3775 Pa	
		395 do	

Net Last chg

....	4.15	4.
ons..	5.65	5.
.....	4.00	4.

Compa
ment

ederal Trust
modelled a

capital of \$1,500,000, and to receive deposits and to make loans, and to do all such things as banks are authorized to do.

241

TRUST
DANIEL C. M

needed. On the completion of this line livia will become an exporter of sugar, cotton, cattle, hides and oil. S. Cruz, now a city of 20,000, will be the most important commercial center of the Amazon system.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Thirteen million five hundred thousand dollars in income taxes became due the State of Massachusetts Oct. 1.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's order for 170,000 tons of rails, at the former price of \$40 a ton, is valued at \$6,800,000.

The United States Treasury Department contemplates a \$1,000,000,000 30-year public bond issue to fund in part \$5,000,000 of obligations maturing within the year.

The Pullman Company has established a free industrial or group insurance association with its plant of employees' representation in dealings with the company. Approximately 35,000 employees are eligible for the insurance without cost.

Government tax collections in August were \$140,000,000, compared with \$133,000,000 in August, 1921, a decrease of \$7,000,000. Income and profits taxes, \$126,000,000 showed a falling off of \$6,000,000 while estate taxes, amounting to \$14,000,000, increased by \$1,000,000.

August, 1922.

maintain three branches in
Boston Branch of the
Bay National Bank
Checks drawn upon
National Bank will
until new check book
The enlarged Federal
to handle commercial
consistent with sound
executor, registrar

FEL

October 2, 1922

Metropolitan Trust Co. and the
on Massachusetts Avenue corner
the Metropolitan Trust Co. are
be honored as if drawn upon the
ks can be furnished.
al Trust Co., with capital of \$1,500,000
al and savings accounts and to re
and banking. It is also authorized
transfer agent and in other fidu

Newbury Street.
and the Back Bay
Federal Trust Co.
\$100,000, is equipped
to render every service
to act as trustee,
and all other
fiduciary capacities.

CO.
ULLONEY,
President

From this date the business of the Metropolitan Trust Co. and of Back Bay National Bank has been taken over by the Federal Trust Co. with the approval of the Bank Commissioner of Massachusetts.

Main offices of the Federal Trust Co. at Devonshire and Water streets, Boston, will be remodelled and enlarged. The Company will maintain three branches—its present South Boston branch, the East Boston Branch of the Metropolitan Trust Co. and the offices of the Back Bay National Bank, on Massachusetts Avenue corner Newbury Street.

Checks drawn upon the Metropolitan Trust Co. and the Back Bay National Bank will be honored as if drawn upon the Federal Trust Co. and new check books can be furnished.

The capital of \$1,500,000, is equipped

FEDERAL TRUST CO.
DANIEL C. MULLONEY,

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

STEEL PRICES SEEM TO HAVE REACHED PEAK

Week's Review Shows Industry at 70 Per Cent Operations—Pig Iron Declines

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (Special).—One of the week's developments in the steel trade was the lowering of steel prices on the part of some of the independent companies to meet the level of the United States Steel Corporation. In some instances they have now met on a common level. This again is an indication of the great stabilizing effect of the corporation on prices.

The items in particular were wire products. The corporation advanced wire \$2 a ton to 2.45 cents a pound, Pittsburgh, while independents lowered it by \$1 a ton to the same price. Wire nails were also marked up \$2 a ton to \$2.70 a keg base, while the independents marked them down \$1 to the same price. Similarly, bars, plates and shapes, the three major products, are tending toward a common level of 2 cents a pound, the corporation having advanced and the independents tending lower.

The differential between corporation prices and those of independents is a good barometer of business in the steel industry. When business is flourishing the independent prices are much higher and when it is depressed the independent prices are lower. This year both extremes have been in evidence. Last March the independent prices were much lower, while a month ago prices in some instances were \$10 to \$12 a ton higher. Always, though, the corporation prices form a balance wheel to keep the market in some sort of equilibrium.

Car Shortage

The steel industry in general has nearly reached the 70 per cent rate of operations, as compared with a 75 per cent rate at the peak in late June, and with 55 per cent when the coal and railroad strikes were at their worst. Now it appears as though there would be a recession again, due to the less favorable condition as regards car supply.

Sheet mills in the Youngstown district are starting to curtail operations because of lack of coal and this may be the forerunner of a general diminished production. All kinds of disposable cars are being pressed into service to carry coal.

Sheet makers are obliged to use open top cars where goods are exposed to the weather, instead of the usual box cars. Much iron and steel is being stored at furnaces and mills because of inability to ship.

The spectacular feature in the industry is the heavy buying on the part of railroads. Probably 40,000 tons of rails have been ordered or inquired for to be delivered in 1923, the heaviest business in rails in so short a period in history. The reason is the \$3 advance in rails to \$43 a ton which became effective on Oct. 1.

Railroads normally consume about 20 per cent of the nation's output, but for the past two weeks they have been buying at the rate of 50 per cent of total output.

Locomotives have also been ordered in great quantities and this creates a good demand for steel plates. The American Locomotive Company is inquiring for 10,000 tons of steel plates to take care of recent orders.

Prices Begin to Fall

The first definite indication that steel prices have about reached their peak is the decline in pig iron, which is as drastic in some districts as the advance had been a few weeks before. Declines range from \$1 to \$3 a ton, and have taken place in the Pittsburgh and Buffalo districts, with the tone easier in the Chicago and eastern Pennsylvania districts.

There is no let-up in the demand for foreign pig iron and the arrivals are sold up as far as Nov. 1.

A new development is the importing of foreign steel. Steel bars of British make have been sold \$4 a ton less than domestic bars, or at \$1.80 a seaboard, and British billets have been sold at \$31, seaboard, compared with \$40, Pittsburgh. How much of a movement this will be remains to be seen.

In the recent past the chief imports have been raw materials, such as pig iron and ferro-manganese. The steel trade was surprised at the announcement of the calling off of the proposed merger of the Midvale, Republic and Inland steel companies. The reason given was the plan placed upon it by the Federal Reserve Commission. The combined companies would have made 10 per cent of the Nation's steel, equal to the capacity of the new Bethlehem-Lackawanna combine.

It was also announced during the week that the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company and the Brier Hill Steel Company would not merge. Perhaps one reason for the falling through of the proposed mergers is the fact that these are more prosperous times in steel, and combines are no longer necessary for profits.

Those combines which have been consummated were started during the depression of last year and would not have taken place had conditions been as they are today.

Lead Up—Other Metals Firm
Lead prices advanced further during this week, the American Smelting & Refining Company having marked up prices \$2 a ton to 6.35 cents a pound, New York, and 6.15 cents, East St. Louis. In the outside market lead has been sold at 6.75 cents, New York, for spot delivery, so scarce is the metal, though futures can be had at from 6.35 cents to 6.50 cents. Lead production in September will probably be less than 40,000 tons, which is very small.

Zinc prices have probably reached the peak, for the time being, and are quoted at 6.35 cents a pound, East St. Louis. There was less demand at the close of the week, though earlier there had been considerable buying. Higher zinc prices should encourage

many idle producers to resume, but the high cost and scarcity of labor, the high price of ore and the car shortage will hinder a rapid expansion.

Copper continues stable at 14 cents a pound, though price advances had been expected before this because of the higher cost of labor and the rapidly diminishing supplies. Sales in September probably amounted to 120,000,000 pounds. Consumption exceeds production by about 30,000,000 pounds monthly.

Tin prices rose during the latter part of the week after they had been declining the few days previous. The bull element prevailed in the London market, which is remarkable in view of the Near Eastern troubles. At the close of the week Straits tin sold at 32½ cents a pound. The maximum price reached this year was 35 cents.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
Call Loans—Boston New York
Renewal rate 4½% 4½%
Outside comel paper 4¼% 4¼%
Year money 4¼% 4¼%
Customers comel loans 4¼% 4¼%
Indiv cus comel loans 5 5
Today Sat.
Bar silver in New York 69½c 68½c
Bar silver in London 35½d 35½d
Mexican dollars 82½c 82½c
Bar gold in London 94 94
Canadian ex prem (%) 1-32 1-32
Domestic bar silver 99½c 99½c

Leading Central Bank Rates
The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote discount rates as follows:

	P.C.		P.C.
Boston	4½	Chicago	4½
New York	4	St. Louis	4½
Philadelphia	4½	Kansas City	4½
Cleveland	4½	Minneapolis	4½
Richmond	4½	Dallas	4½
Atlanta	4½	San Francisco	4½
Amsterdam	4	London	4
Athens	6½	Madrid	5½
Berlin	8	Paris	5
Bombay	4	Prague	5
Brussels	4½	Rome	6½
Bucharest	6	Sofia	6½
Calcutta	4	Stockholm	4½
Christiania	5	Swiss Bank	3½
Copenhagen	5	Tokyo	8
Helsinki	5	Warsaw	8
Lisbon	7	Vienna	7

Acceptance Market	
Spot, Boston delivery.	
Prime Eligible Banks—	
60@90 days	3¼@3½%
Under 30 days	3¼@3½%
Under 15 days	3¼@3½%
Less Known Banks—	
60@90 days	3¼@3½%
Under 30 days	3¼@3½%
Under 15 days	3¼@3½%
Eligible Private Banks—	
60@90 days	3¼@3½%
Under 30 days	3¼@3½%
Under 15 days	3¼@3½%

Clearing House Figures	
Exchanges	Boston New York
Year ago today	\$4,617,233
Balances	19,000,000
Year ago today	13,974,402
F. R. bank credit	18,228,385
	58,000,000

Foreign Exchange Rates
Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of sterling and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency:

	Last	Current previous Parity
Sterling—	\$4.387½	\$4.37½
Demand	4.387½	4.37½
Cables	4.387½	4.37½
France	.0757	.0757½
Gulden	.0065	.0065½
Marks	.0065	.0065½
Line	.0065	.0065½
Swiss franc	.1868	.1868½
Peetas	.1513	.1513½
Belgian franc	.0713	.0712½
Kronen (Austria)	.00014	.00014
Sweden	.268	.268½
Denmark	.2040	.2025
Norway	.1715	.1703
Greece	.0280	.0273
Argentina	.0004	.0002
Russia	.0004	.0002
Poland	.0115	.0115
Hungary	.040	.040
Roumania	.0061½	.0061½
Portugal	.400	.400
Shanghai	.5509	.5550
Hong Kong	.7875	.7875
Bombay	.2845	.2845
Yokohama	.4810	.4805
Manila	.1165	.1165
Uruguay	.7640	.7640
Chile	.1365	.1415
Calcutta	.2832	.2845

*1913 average 32.44 cents per rupee.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

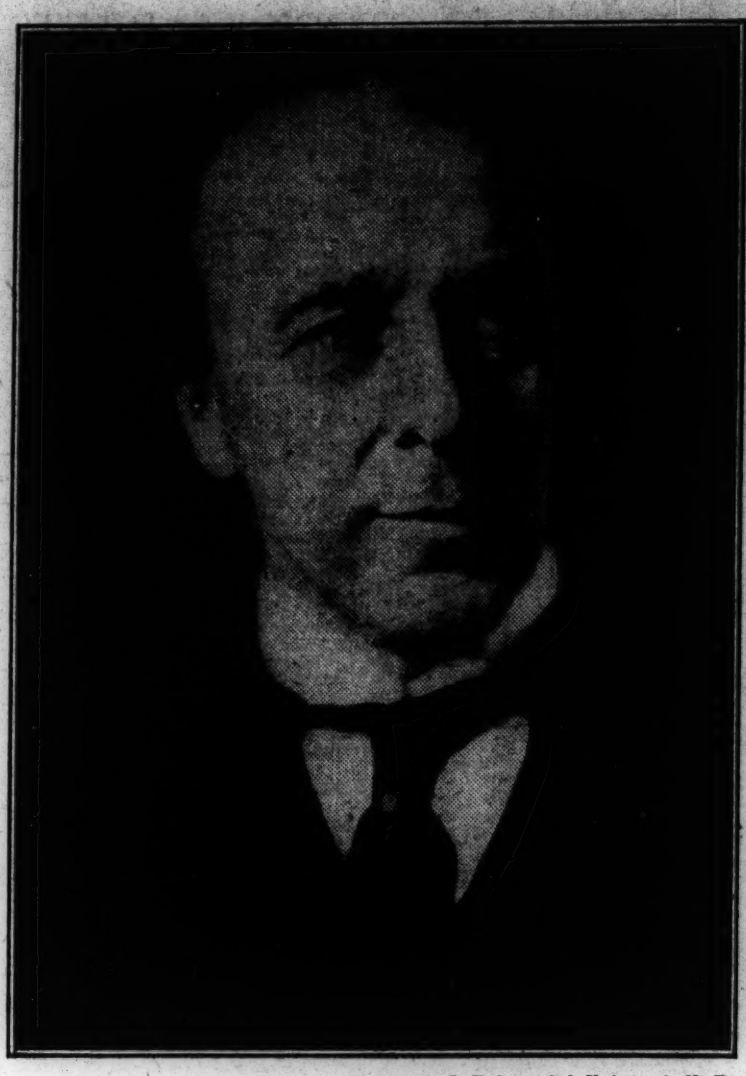
U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity—Fair tonight and probably Tuesday; not much change in temperature; light variable winds.
New England—Fair tonight and probably Tuesday; little change in temperature; gentle to moderate variable winds.

Weather Outlook
Pressure remained high Sunday over the eastern half of the country. Generally fair weather has prevailed during the last 24 hours. The temperature remained considerably above normal Sunday almost generally in the United States. At Birmingham, N. D., a maximum of 90 was registered. This equaled the highest ever recorded at that station in October. The indications are for generally fair weather without material change in temperature Monday and Tuesday in the states east of the Mississippi River.

Official Temperatures	
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)	
Albany	64
Atlantic City	62
Boston	64
Buffalo	64
Calgary	62
Charleston	68
Chicago	66
Denver	50
Des Moines	58
Eastport	52
Galveston	76
Hatteras	72
Helena	75
Jacksonville	74
Kansas City	64
Memphis	62
Montreal	62
Nantucket	64
New Orleans	72
New York	66
Philadelphia	66
Pittsburgh	58
Portland, Me.	62
Portland, Ore.	60
San Francisco	66
St. Louis	66
St. Paul	60
Washington	60

LIQUIDATION DIVIDEND
NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The committee of the Columbia-Knickbocker Trust Company beneficial certificates has authorized a distribution of \$3 a share from the principal, payable Oct. 10 to holders of record Sept. 30.

RADIO POPULAR ABROAD
LONDON, Oct. 2.—The wireless broadcasting popularity prevails in England, indicating a big demand for instruments in the next two years.



Photograph © Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.
Reginald McKenna

REGINALD McKenna, chairman of the Joint City & Midland Bank Limited of London, who on Wednesday morning of this week will address the convention of the American Bankers Association in New York, was Chancellor of the British Exchequer in 1915-16.

He received his education at King's College, London, and at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he took honors in mathematics. He practiced law for several years and then entered politics, going to Parliament in 1895. He was appointed Financial Secretary of the Treasury in 1905 and in 1907 entered the Cabinet as president of the Board of Education.

In 1908 he was made First Lord of the Admiralty, and while in that post achieved significant success in forwarding plans for national defense and naval construction. In 1911 Mr. McKenna became Home Secretary and in 1915 he succeeded Lloyd George as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

His administration of this post was characterized by efforts to meet the cost of the war as far as possible out of taxation, and to avoid unsound expansion of the floating debt. Mr. McKenna's handling of these difficult problems won the approval of Sir Edward Holden, the veteran chairman of the London and Midland Bank. The passing of the Asquith Government in 1916 released Mr. McKenna from public office and in 1917 he was appointed director of the bank at the instance of Sir Edward.

In his new activity Mr. McKenna worked in close association with Sir Edward Holden, who was so greatly impressed with his practical business abilities that he expressed a desire that Mr. McKenna should ultimately succeed him as head of the bank. This wish was fulfilled in 1919 when Mr. McKenna was elected by the Board of Directors to the chairmanship.

LONDON MARKET UP ON BETTER NEAR EAST NEWS

LONDON, Oct. 2.—There was a vast improvement in the feeling throughout the City today following more optimistic advices with regard to the situation in the Near East.

The undertone of the Stock Exchange generally was stronger. Gains were noted in gilt-edged investment issues as the result of the better political news and on easier rates for money. French loans also were firmer in sympathy with Paris.

Trading in oil shares was not brisk but the group displayed more stability. Royal Dutch was 39, Shell Transport 4½ and Mexican Eagle 3.

Home rails were buoyant on repurchases. Dollar descriptions were quiet but harder. Argentine rails were mixed but higher in the main.

Notwithstanding the carryover, Kaffirs moved forward with confidence. The industrial division was irregular but the feeling was good.

Hudson's Bay sold at 7 1-16. The rubber department was firm because of a stiffening in the position of the crude articles.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Consols for money 5¼%, Grand Trunk 3½%, De Beers 12½%, Mines 3. Money 2 per cent. Discount rates—Short bills 2¼@2½ per cent; three months' bills 2½@2¾ per cent.

COTTON STOCKS

(Quoted by G. M. Haffards & Co., Fall River, Mass.)

	Bid	Asked
American Linen Co.	65	65
Arkwright Mills	125	125
Barnard Mfg Co.	145	150
Borden City Mfg Co.	145	150
Bourne Mills	108	108
Chace Mills	145	157
Charlton Mills	210	210
Cornell Mills	40	40
Corr Mfg Co.	110	110
Davis Mills	112	112
Davol Mills	112	112
Fall River Electric Light Co.	129	129
Flint Mills	210	215
Granite Mills	107	107
King Philip Mills	165	165
Laurel Lake Mills	100	110
do com	40	40
Lincoln Mfg Co.	122	122
Mechanics Mills	106	106
Merchants Mfg Co.	155	155
Narragansett Mills	118½	118½
Osborn Mills	98	98
Parker Mills com	105	105
Pilgrim Mills	109	109
Pocasset Mfg Co.	80	80
Sagamore Mfg Co.	215	215
Sanford Spinning Co.	100	100
do com	95	95
Seacomet Mills	47½	47½
Shove Mills	81	85
Stafford Mills	115	120
Stevens Mfg Co.	120	120
Troy Cotton & W Mfg Co.	650	650
Tecumseh Mills	165	165
Union Cotton Mfg Co.	204	204
Wampanoag Mills	125	125
Westmore Mills	100	100

CHINESE NOTES POSITION

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Negotiations are again actively under way between the present Government of the Republic of China and John Jay Abbott, vice-president of the Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, for taking up the \$5,000,000 two-year 6 per cent Treasury notes, which were defaulted Nov. 1, 1921.

CAR SHORTAGE BEING FELT BY BUSINESS

Grain Growers Affected and Coal and Steel Trades Restricted—Sailors Strike

CHICAGO, Oct. 2 (Special).—Clamor for more cars is coming from many lines of business which are feeling the restriction of inadequate railroad equipment. Grain growers, desiring to take advantage of the recent advance of 5 to 10 cents a bushel in the price of their products because of war talk, are unable to obtain all the shipping facilities they wish.

Coal operators, in the face of a shortage of fuel which only their utmost efforts can relieve, find it impossible to bring their mines to capacity operation for lack of rolling stock. Steel manufacturers, with more business on their books than they can handle for months to come, are being forced to store much finished material because they cannot ship it. One company, at Niles, O., has been compelled to shut down eight of its 16 mills for this reason.

In the Chicago district there has not yet been any curtailment of operations because of the car shortage, but shortened schedules will be necessary unless relief comes soon.

Sailors on Strike

The situation is aggravated by a strike of sailors employed by the lake carriers' association. This adds to the burden of the railroads because much of the coal for the Northwest is carried by water to Duluth and distributed from there by rail. One Duluth yard which usually has 6,000 tons of coal on hand at this time of year, now has only 40,000 tons.

Railroad officials are not much perturbed by these conditions. They say the rush of traffic is due to a combination of circumstances that has brought out an enormous tonnage in several important lines, all seeking movement at once and predict that the congestion will disappear before the end of November.

They believe that when the emergency is passed the amount of freight offering will be well within the carriers' ability to handle. They do not expect any such car shortage as prevailed in 1920.

Although the shortage, according to the latest figures, was 25,000 cars, it was nearly 120,000 at the corresponding time two years ago. Statistics seem to bear out the contention of the transportation chiefs. Primary receipts of wheat last week totaled 13,569,000 bushels, compared with 12,761,000 in the previous week and 9,865,000 in the corresponding week last year.

Coal is coming in rapidly but not fast enough to satisfy everybody. General merchandise is moving in large volume.

It would not be surprising if the car-loading report to appear this week should show a total exceeding 1,000,000, a figure that has not been touched since Aug. 26, 1920.

Building Less Active

Building activity, which has been a mainstay of business all through the year, shows some subsidence, because of mounting costs of construction. There is an acute shortage of labor in some classes, notably plasterers and lathers.

In some cases plasterers are receiving \$25 a day. Lathers have been paid recently as high as \$250 to \$270 a week. They receive \$4.50 an hour for Sunday work, and will not take a job unless it calls for Sunday work.

The citizens' committee, which did effective work in carrying out the plan to establish schools for training artisans in the lines in which there is greatest shortage. This may eventually bring relief, but not much help may be expected from this source during the current year.

Awards of contracts in the seventh federal reserve district in August totaled \$55,954,434, a decrease of 31 per cent compared with July. The September decline was even greater. Sixty-eight department stores reporting August sales averaged the most substantial gain over the preceding year since January, 1921. Shipments by shoe manufacturers in

this district during August made the first gain in four months and were the largest so far this year, exceeding those of March by 17.4 per cent. Part of this increase was seasonal, but more than 20 per cent larger than a year ago. August shipments were 14.1 per cent more than production.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (Special).—The American Woolen Company of Boston has just obtained a decision by the Board of United States General Appraisers ordering a refund of duties on certain unwashed wools entered at the port of Boston. Judge Brown, who writes the board's conclusions in this case, states:

"The merchandise here involved was classified by the collector of customs at Boston, Mass., as washed wool under paragraph 18 of the Emergency Tariff Act. The importer sues for a partial refund on the ground that it should have been classified as unwashed wool at 15 cents a pound under the same paragraph. As the record bears out the importer's claim, the protest is sustained and judgment will issue accordingly."

Small magnets are the subject of another decision by the customs board sustaining a protest of Carl Silverman. These magnets were classified as toys and duty exacted at the rate of 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 342 of the tariff act of 1913. Judge Sullivan finds that the rate should have been 20 per cent ad valorem under the provision in paragraph 157 for manufacturers of metal.

BIG INCREASE IN ASSESSMENTS IN NEW YORK CITY

Three-Quarters of a Billion Jump in Real and Personal Estate Valuations

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Tentative assessments in New York City for 1923 show an increase in real and personal estates of more than \$771,000,000 over 1922. It was disclosed today when the tax books were opened, bringing the city's total assessments, exclusive of special franchises of corporations, up to \$1,862,117,927. The net increase of real estate is more than \$642,000,000 and personal estate more than \$128,000,000.

The Equitable Building, in the heart of the financial district, carries the highest assessment of any building in the city, \$30,000,000. The New York Stock Exchange is assessed for \$13,800,000, the Woolworth Building \$12,500,000, American Telephone & Telegraph Building \$17,800,000, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company \$13,250,000, Pennsylvania Hotel \$11,000,000 and Metropolitan Opera House \$3,800,000.

Of the many fashionable "clubs" whose assessments pass the \$1,000,000 mark, the University Club in Fifth Avenue heads the list with \$3,500,000.

DIVIDENDS

The regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock of the Atlas Powder Company has been declared payable Nov. 1, 1922, to stockholders of record Oct. 2, 1922.

Public Service Investment Company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share on the preferred and common stocks, both payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 18.

Preston Tire & Rubber Company declared the regular quarterly \$1.50 preferred dividend, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 1.

American Coal Company of Allegheny, Pa., declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1 a share, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 11.

General Motors Corporation declared a dividend of \$1.50 a share on the preferred stock, a dividend of \$1.50 a share on the 6 per cent debenture stock, and a dividend of \$1.75 a share on the 7 per cent debenture stock, payable Nov. 1, 1922, to stockholders of record Oct. 9, 1922.

Conglomerate Corporation declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1 a share on the common stock, payable Oct. 16 to stock of record Oct. 10.

International Nickel Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 13.

EUROPEAN STEEL TRADE IMPROVED

Production Capacity and Exports Show Substantial Gains

Improvement in the autumn outlook of the European steel and iron industry is indicated by dispatches to the United States Department of Commerce.

Great Britain's exports of 369,953 tons of steel in August were 18,000 tons above July. Imports reached 80,113 long tons, compared with 55,900 in July. August iron production totaled 411,700 tons, and ingot and casting output was 520,000, compared with 399,000 and 471,000 tons for July. Iron and steel exports from Germany, comparable with American commodities, were 1,023,108 long tons in first half of 1922. May movement was 176,253 tons and June 176,014. June exports included 781 tons of rails, 124 tons of steel bars and 63 tons of wire to United States. June imports declined 6000 tons from the May 220,000-ton total.

STINNES-LUBERSAC
ACCORD FAVOREDPlan for "Reparations in Kind"
Finds Adherents in France—
Other Agreements Expected

PARIS, Sept. 5 (Special Correspondence)—The idea of reparations in kind and of what is called "industrial participation" finds every day less and less enemies. In fact, plans of German collaboration are in many quarters elaborated.

M. Le Troquer, the Minister of Public Works, does not remain inactive. Not only has he elaborated ambitious schemes of industrial co-operation, but he has recently at the Conseil Général of Côtes-du-Nord enforced his opinion in favor of reparations in kind and of German co-operation in the great French industrial enterprises.

Government Aids Step

The Société d'Etudes et d'Informations Economiques has recently sent a mission into Germany to inquire into the question of industrial participation. The conclusions of the mission are interesting. It envisages the two aspects of the question—as a means to solve the reparations problem and as a means of peaceful "penetration" in the economic life of Germany. The first aspect has relation to the Versailles Treaty. The second is purely private. It is contended that without deserting the title of unscrupulous Frenchmen who do not consider the national interests, an association of interests between French and German industries would have a salutary effect both on the economic development of France and on the re-establishment of peace in Europe.

But the great step toward a practical solution of the Franco-German reparations problem is the support given by the Government to the Stinnes-Lubersac accord. The Wiesbaden accord had set up the rule of reparations in kind. The Lubersac accord is starting the execution of the Wiesbaden rule. The first was an accord between governments. The second is a commercial contract between a group of French Sinistres and the Union of German Industries.

Private Negotiations

The Marquis de Lubersac is the Senator of the Alsace, the most devastated of all ruined regions. In his opinion the best method of reaching any practical results is to conduct your own private negotiations direct with Berlin and to depart from international procedure. In his interview, with Herr Hugo Stinnes after having spoken of the critical situation in which the homeless populations of ruined regions find themselves, he pointed to the appalling influence of the Franco-German relations which would result from an effective participation of Germany in the work of reconstruction.

It resulted in a convention signed by Marquis de Lubersac and Herr Hugo Stinnes, in which the great German magnate takes the engagement of furnishing the necessary materials to the Conférence Générale, of which Marquis de Lubersac is the president.

M. Reibel, Minister of Devastated Regions, expressed his full approval of the initiative of Marquis de Lubersac. The Lubersac-Stinnes accord marks the beginning of a new era. Other accords of the same kind are said to be in preparation, notably as regards German and Alsatian potash mines, and groups of metallurgists of Lorraine and the Ruhr, and one can only hail them as a sign of better understanding between the two peoples.

Six Per Cent Commission

Such criticism as has been expressed chiefly concerns the 6 per cent commission which the German combination is to take. It should be pointed out that this commission is only one of the elements of the price to be arranged. There appear to be many methods by which the profits may be considerably increased. What is perhaps more curious is the clause which states that the confederation may refuse materials if at the moment of their delivery the price is higher than that which obtains in the French market. In view of the known cheapness of German production owing to the depreciation of the mark, the Germans may benefit singularly if this indication is to be accepted literally, but it is contended that when orders are actually given the French co-operatives will prefer to purchase in France unless the price is considerably lower.

M. Reibel declares with regard to the coal clause that there can be no question of reducing to any extent the quantities of coal due to France.

To employ a favorite French image, the tap has been turned on and much water may now flow. The consultative committee for deliveries in kind which comprises representatives of French industries proposes to survey the operation of this accord carefully, and has decided to meet again in the early part of October.

SWISS EXPORTS
SHOW TRADE DROP

Statistics of Foreign Exchange Give Noticeable Decline

GENEVA, Sept. 1 (Special Correspondence)—The stagnation in trade from which Switzerland has suffered during the past 18 months is clearly reflected in the statistics of imports and exports just published by the customs authorities for the first half of the present year.

The imports of sugar in all forms totaled only 210,612 cwt., or 39 per cent of the corresponding imports of 1913 and 38 per cent of the imports in the first half of last year. Import of pigs has fallen to 3 per cent of that of 1913. Fresh meat imported was 9338 cwt. or 17.5 per cent of the 1913 figure. The import of leather and shoes, which is half that of 1913, is affected by new tariff import restrictions.

The effects of the industrial crisis are seen especially in the imports of

raw materials. Thus, compared with 1920, the import of cotton shows a falling off of 15.5 per cent, while the import of timber for building is only 15.7 per cent of the pre-war total. Machinery also shows a falling off and practically all imports are less than in pre-war times. A notable exception is the import of automobiles, which is three times what it was in 1913, though showing a slight reduction as compared with the first half of last year.

As regards exports, chocolate shows a considerable reduction. During the first six months of the present year it only amounted to 23,727 cwt., or 35 per cent of the pre-war figure, and 38 per cent of that of the first half of last year. On the other hand, the export of cotton goods shows a general advance on that of last year, and silk stuffs at \$128 cwt. represent 77.4 per cent of the pre-war figure. Cement exported was three times as much as in 1913, and aluminium about equal.

The crisis in the watch trade is shown as follows: In the first half of 1922, 4,074,940 pieces were exported, against 4,286,078 in the first half of 1921, and 7,345,691 during the first half of 1913. On the other hand, the export of bracelet watches has largely increased, having risen from 98,358 in the first half of 1913 to 650,586 in the same period of 1921, and to 952,262 in the first half of 1922. This corresponds with the change in fashion during the same period.

DUBLIN DISCUSSES
RECONSTRUCTION

Rebuilding of O'Connell Street
for Second Time May Be
Started Within Year

DUBLIN, Sept. 3 (Special Correspondence)—The reconstruction of the buildings in O'Connell Street, which were recently destroyed by fire during the fighting between Nationalist troops and irregulars, is an important problem, and of great interest to the thousands who know and love the big thoroughfare. O'Connell Street suffered more than any other part of Dublin during the rebellion of 1916, when the beautiful general post office was burned to the ground, leaving only a gaunt shell. The rebuilding of the houses on the east side of the street, destroyed at the same time as the general post office, had just been completed in an artistic manner when the crash came and O'Connell Street was plunged once more into a battlefield, and again paid heavy toll, which left the hitherto untouched portion on the east side a mass of charred ruins.

Delays Expected

It will probably be many months before rebuilding commences, the complicated question of claims and compensation having first to be settled. The Reconstruction Act passed the British House of Commons in 1916, played an important part in the rebuilding of O'Connell Street. This act enabled the Corporation of Dublin to superintend all construction in this street, and all designs for buildings had to be approved by the city architect. Mr. O'Rourke, who is at present filling this post, gave some interesting information to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on the subject.

"It will be necessary," he said, "for the Dublin to amend the Reconstruction Act of 1916 so as to put the power of supervising all new plans into our hands, and it is hoped that we shall be given the power of superintending all new facades that may be erected anywhere at any date in O'Connell Street."

Asked whether the shop owners and others concerned were ready to submit their plans to the city architect and if they were usually agreeable when changes of plans had to be made, Mr. O'Rourke smiled and said that naturally the shop owner did not always see things from the artistic point of view. He wanted to advertise his goods and had his own ideas as to color, height and appearance of his building. He would prefer to have it as different from his neighbors as possible. This, however, did not tend toward beauty and symmetry.

Symmetry Obtained

Mr. O'Rourke produced a large plan showing the facade of the portions of O'Connell Street before the fires of 1916, and after being rebuilt under the city architect.

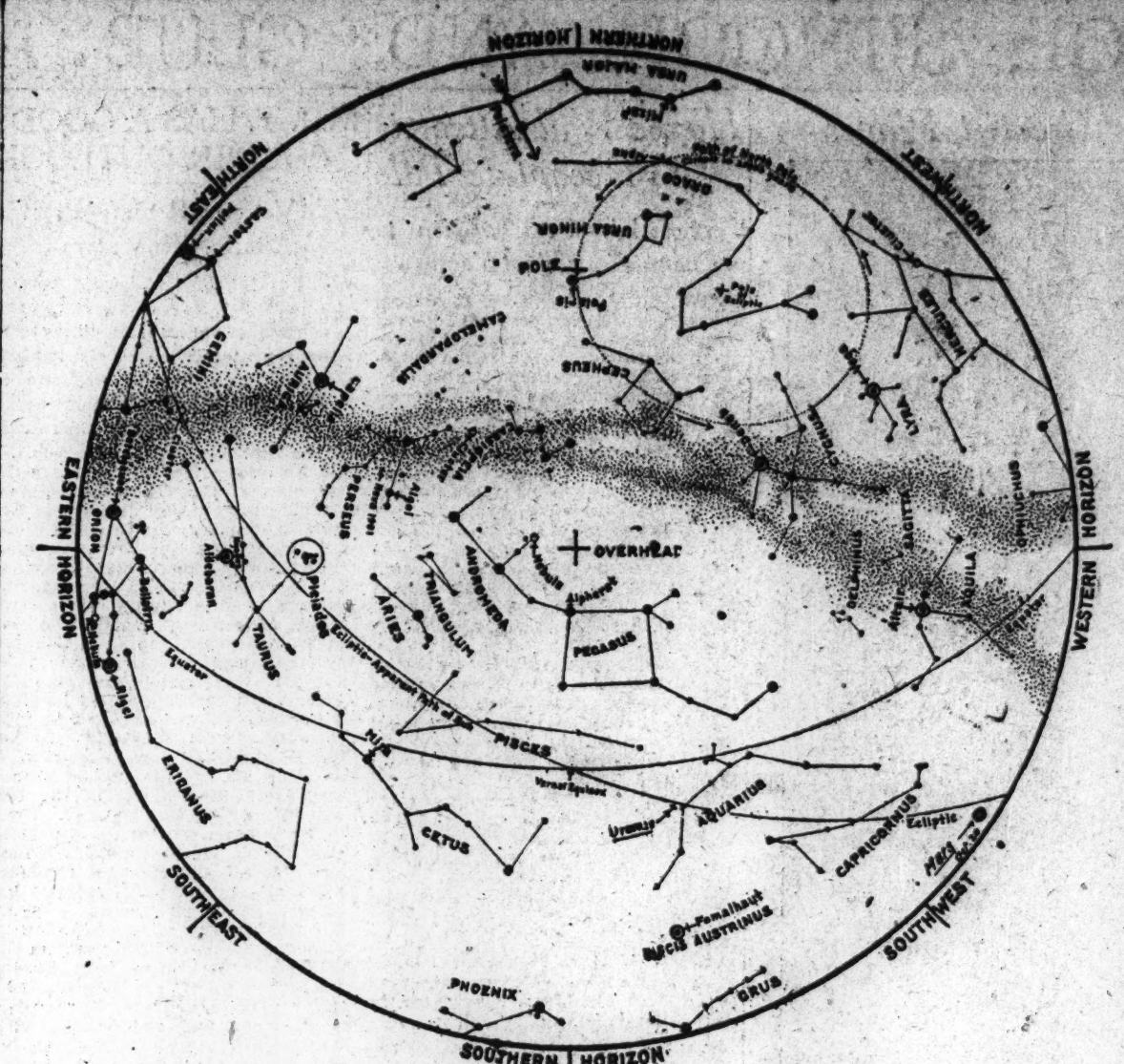
In place of the uneven skyline and general lack of balance and symmetry in style and color prominent in the first instance, before 1916, the plan and the actual buildings now show an artistic skyline, a careful balancing and harmonizing of style, and as much symmetry as can be obtained while meeting commercial needs.

These were the points upon which plans for the new buildings would be based, Mr. O'Rourke said, adding that though, for reasons already given, he did not think plans would be submitted for several months, yet he felt confident that rebuilding might commence within a year.

GREENLAND MAY HAVE
BIG WHALING CONCERN

CHRISTIANIA, Sept. 5 (Special Correspondence)—Otto Sverdrup, the famous Norwegian explorer, Frithjof Nanssen's trusty friend and comrade, who skipped the Fram, has just returned from a visit to Copenhagen, undertaken for the purpose of starting a large whaling concern in Greenland.

A concession from the Danish Government is a necessary condition; however, the Danish authorities seem to look upon the project favorably. The Danish State is to have a royalty in some shape, according to present plans, and the capital, as far as practicable, is to be Danish. Any deficit will be raised in Norway. Captain Sverdrup, who took the Fram farther north than any vessel had ever been before, considers that the chances of the proposed undertaking are exceedingly good.



The October Evening Sky for the Northern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on Oct. 7 at 11 p. m., Oct. 22 at 10 p. m., Nov. 6 at 9 a. m., and Nov. 21 at 8 p. m., in local mean time. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

The Northern Heavens
for October Evenings

The American Astronomical Society and the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the Yerkes Observatory

By EDWARD SKINNER KING

THE meeting of the American Astronomical Society, held early in September at the Yerkes Observatory, was interesting not only in itself but in the fact that the large gathering celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the dedication of the Yerkes Observatory. Moreover, it was the conference of astronomers on that occasion in 1897 which led to the formation of this astronomical society.

The founding of the Yerkes Observatory of the University of Chicago was due to the constructive thought and enthusiasm of Dr. George E. Hale, who became its first director. In 1892, a unique opportunity was offered for obtaining two large disks of optical glass cast by Manfrotto of Paris. These were suitable for making a telescope objective of 40 inches in diameter. The matter was presented to Charles T. Yerkes, and the disks were secured for the largest refracting telescope in the world. The site for the observatory was wisely chosen on Lake Geneva in Wisconsin, 76 miles from the smoke, dust and electric lights of Chicago. The disks were figured by Alvan Clark and Sons of Cambridge, Mass., the makers of the Lick 36-inch glass. The mounting was made by Warner and Swasey of Cleveland, Ohio, and was one of the features of the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. Before the plan on Lake Geneva was ready many serious difficulties were encountered which delayed the dedication of the institution until 1897.

Equipment of Yerkes Observatory

All of the above and many other facts, Prof. Edwin B. Frost, the present director, gave at the anniversary celebration. Many lantern slides of the buildings under construction and of the distinguished group of astronomers in attendance at the dedication were shown. The observatory was designed to combine the most pleasing in architecture with utility. Constructed in brown Roman brick and terra-cotta ornaments, with three majestic domes it presents an imposing appearance. Located 190 feet above the lake, it is a landmark widely visible. The great tower containing the 40-inch refractor, still the largest refracting telescope in the world, is capped by a dome 90 feet in diameter.

The dome can be turned by electric motor to command any desired portion of the sky. The telescope within is mounted on a lofty pier. The tube of the telescope is 63 feet long and weighs six tons. The total weight of the moving parts is 20 tons, yet the balance of the telescope is so perfect that the gigantic instrument can be moved by the pressure of one's hand. All the necessary adjustments may be made by electric motors. The floor on which the observer stands is a huge elevator platform 75 feet in diameter and balanced by counterpoises of 37 tons. The floor lifts the observer to the height where he may look comfortably through the eyepiece of the telescope.

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ings contain important instruments. Among the noteworthy achievements of the Yerkes Observatory is its quarter century of activity as its work on the sun, its magnificent photographs of celestial objects, and the determinations of the distances of the stars as well as their brightness. The work of Burnham on double stars and Barnard's remarkable photographs of the Milky Way, comets and other objects are well known. During the current meetings Professor Barnard lectured on "Some Peculiarities of Comets," in which he treated of the mysterious forces affecting the sweep of comets' tails.

The Yerkes Observatory has done much to popularize astronomy, particularly by its photographs. Visitors have been permitted also to see the observatory and its instruments on afternoon afternoons, and nearly 200,000 persons have enjoyed this privilege during the last 25 years.

The Sessions of the Society

At the sessions of the society many papers were presented which were highly technical. Of more popular interest were those about wireless signals, the distance of the Pleiades, temporary white areas on the planet Mars, the temperatures of the different planets, the brightness of the earth-lit moon, and the appearance of Saturn's rings when the Lyre are now shown. At the business meeting Prof. W. W. Campbell of the Lick Observatory was chosen as president of the society for the next three years. The vice-president elected this year was Prof. H. N. Russell of the Princeton Observatory. Prof. H. H. Turner of Oxford, Eng., was elected an honorary member.

The Constellations

Altair of the Eagle, Deneb of the Swan, and Vega of the Lyre are now in the west, as they take their departure for the season. Hercules has preceded them to the horizon, while Delphinus and Sagitta follow. Overhead is the fine outline of Pegasus and Andromeda, forming the conspicuous square of stellar points. In the southwest, Aquarius and Capricornus lie not far from the star Fornalhaut in the Southern Fish. The northern sky shows the usual constellations, so we must look to the eastern sky for recent comets. Perseus and Auriga have risen high bringing bright Capella in the northeast. The Pleiades are halfway to the zenith followed by

red Aldebaran in the Hyades. At the right of these Cetus stretches away to the southward. Low down in the east, Gemini, Orion, and Eridanus are partly in view. With these come the bright stars of winter, Castor and Pollux, the so-called friends of sailors, also Betelgeuse and Rigel in Orion, the constellation anciently thought productive of storms. Crossing the sky north of the zenith from east to west is the galaxy, composed of masses of faint stars appearing as a filmy cloudlike structure.

The planet Mercury passes from evening to morning stars on Oct. 15. The end of the month will be the most favorable time for seeing this planet in the morning as it rises before the sun. It will be near the star Spica. Venus reaches its greatest brilliancy on Oct. 21, but is too low at sunset to be conspicuous. Mars, in the south or southwest still shows its ruddy brightness, though much diminished. It is 50,000,000 miles farther from us than last June, when it came near the earth. Jupiter and Saturn are both too near the sun for observation. Later they may be seen as morning stars. Uranus is in Aquarius, and Neptune in Leo. Accurate knowledge of the positions as well as a telescope is needed to distinguish these outer planets of the solar family.

DROGDEN CHANNEL
TO BE MADE WIDER

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Danish Government has undertaken to deepen the fairway of the Drogden channel between the small islands of Saltholmen and Amager in the Sound. This decision is likely to prove of considerable importance to Copenhagen, as not only will ships going from that port into the Baltic be saved some-thing like 100 miles, but also the direct route from the North Sea to the Baltic henceforward will pass so close to Copenhagen that many ships which previously have not made the Danish capital a port of call are likely to touch there in the future.

The work on the Drogden channel is to be completed this year and it is intended to increase the present depth of 6.9 meters to 7.5 meters (25 feet), over a width of 250 meters.

MORE DANISH SHIPS
COMING TO AMERICA

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 5 (Special Correspondence)—With a view to exploiting more fully the chances of the free port of Copenhagen to become a center for reshipment of cargo consignments to the various Baltic ports, the United Steamship Company has decided to extend its services between Copenhagen and the United States. Further extensions are likely to follow, in pursuance of this plan.

For some time there has been a monthly service in both directions between Copenhagen and Galveston, Tex., and between Copenhagen and New Orleans, La., but, according to present arrangements, there will be two sailings in September, eight in October, and perhaps more than ever before in November.

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JAPAN'S ACTION IN SAKHALIN
STYLED "MASKED ANNEXATION"

Far Eastern Republic Representative Makes Statement on Failure of Changchun Conference

By GARDNER L. HARDING

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—In view of the impasse now existing between the governments of Japan and the Far Eastern Republic of Siberia, following the breaking up of the Changchun Conference, Boris H. Skvirsky, official emissary of the Far Eastern Republic here, was asked to make a statement to The Christian Science Monitor on the issues involved and the hopes for an early solution.

"The Russian people of the Far East feel that they have the friendly support of the American Government," said Mr. Skvirsky, "especially in regard to the forcible seizure of Northern Sakhalin by the Japanese, which, after all, is the crux of the present impasse. Let me draw your attention to the statement made by Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, to the Japanese delegation at the Washington Conference, which puts America firmly on record against that chapter of Japanese aggression:

"As to the occupation of Sakhalin in reprisal for the massacre of the Japanese at Nikolaevsk, the United States not unimpressed by the serious character of that catastrophe, but having in mind the concessions accepted by both governments at the outset of the joint expedition, of which the Nikolaevsk massacre must be considered an incident, it has regretted that Japan should deem necessary the occupation of Russian territory as a means of assuring a suitable adjustment with a future Russian Government. The military occupation in reprisal for the Nikolaevsk affair is not fundamentally a question of the validity of procedure under the recognized rules of international law."

Situation Not Hopeful

"The recent declaration of the Japanese Government that they will withdraw their troops from Siberia not later than Oct. 31, 1922, gave reason to hope for the restoration of peace in the Russian Far East. The establishment of normal relations between Japan on one hand and the Russian authorities on the other was to follow as a result of the conference which had begun in Changchun between Japan, the Far Eastern Republic, and Soviet Russia.

"The recent reports, however, unfortunately once more show that the situation in the Far East is far from being hopeful. The Japanese are refusing to evacuate Sakhalin under the pretext that they cannot do so until they receive compensation for the so-called Nikolaevsk events during which several hundred Japanese and several thousand Russians lost their lives. The position assumed by the Japanese in regard to the evacuation of Sakhalin seriously endangers the peace in the Far East. The Russian people who have been fighting for four years in defense of their territory and their rights, and who shed a great deal of blood and made great sacrifices, cannot give its consent to the forcible seizure of their territory under any pretext whatsoever by the Japanese.

Japanese Fortify Island

"The city of Nikolaevsk is located on the mainland and not on the island of Sakhalin, and the seizure of Sakhalin allegedly for the Nikolaevsk events is nothing but masked annexation and an

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CINCINNATI'S RISE
WAS UNLOOKED FOR

Reds Finish Second to New York by Beating Pittsburgh Twice at Season's Close

The triumph of the New York Giants in the National League campaign is nothing if not impressive. Seven full games stand between the world's champions and the second-place club, which is not Pittsburgh but, strange as it might have seemed a week ago, Cincinnati. While Pittsburgh relaxed after its strenuous efforts to overtake the Giants, the Reds came on with a rush, topped St. Louis out of third place and, in a glorious double triumph at the season's finish, took the runner-up post away from the astonished Pennsylvanians. As a result Pittsburgh and St. Louis have ended up in a tie for third, thanks to the Cardinals' two victories over Chicago yesterday. Accordingly also, the share of receipts that goes with third place will be divided equally between the Pittsburgh and St. Louis clubs.

The brief respite afforded J. J. McGraw has proved beneficial in more than one respect. Since his Giants banished all doubt as to winning the pennant, the astute manager has been priming the regulars for the world series, working them just hard enough to keep them in shape for the fall classic, at the same time being given the opportunity to try out some of the more promising Giant recruits. The concluding games with Boston cannot be taken as indicative of any assumed strength or weakness in the New York National nine. Neither the Giants nor any other team are going to show their best just prior to a world series, with the league pennant safely put away.

Barring the very evident superiority of the Giants over all comers, the league would seem to be evenly balanced. From second down to sixth place, inclusive, the clubs played a high standard of ball, and, Brooklyn and possibly Cincinnati excepted, they all were in the race at one period or another. It is a poor commentary on the east that three of its clubs should bring up the rear of both leagues, and no credit to baseball that the largest city should—quite as its due—be a matter of course—accept a continuation of baseball's highest honors.

Uniformly good baseball was at once the west's happy portion and its misfortune. If it had not had four clubs up in the running, each trying its utmost at all times to knock one of the others out of second place, a western team might have led the Giants at the finish. But as it was the inland clubs spent most of their energies in vying with each other for a place back of the leader. When the time came for the most worthy challenger of the moment to take the Giants in tow, a reaction would set in, New York sweep the field, and a new aspirant from the land of Lochinvar loom up in the offing.

If the races were decided on a sectional basis the west would have things pretty nearly all its own way in both the National and American leagues, with second, third, fourth and fifth places shown against first, sixth, seventh and eighth for the coastal towns. But to the individual victor belongs the glory if not quite all of the spoils; and New York as usual will be the center of the baseball world from Wednesday till well into next week.

The margin that exists between Cincinnati and the Pittsburgh and St. Louis clubs is one full game, or .006 points. That separating the third-place holders from Chicago, in fifth place, is 4½ games, or .045 points. The Robins are barely under the .500 percentage level, having lost one more game than they have won.

All Philadelphia's hard hitting could not prevent it from landing in the seventh position in the National League race, and the Boston Athletics, last place for Boston, even as in the junior circuit, although the Braves were not quite so successful in the matter of games won and lost as their discredited townsmen. Futile endeavor on the pitchers' part was responsible in great measure for the reverse of Boston and Philadelphia fortune.

FAIRWAY FABLES

SO SATISFIED are the women golfers and officials of the United States Golf Association with the Greenbrier course and the hotel facilities at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., after last week's title tourney there, that there is some talk of setting this spot as the annual one for the national women's event. The course is run generally on the Westchester-Biltmore Country Club plan, not being an essentially private club.

Miss Collett went against an immortal custom, which one almost expects to see written into those tin etiquette signs some day, by carrying off the national title cup after she had won the qualifying medal. Last year she won the medal but remembered the unwritten law that Miss Hollins assumed the 1921 coronet.

Reading about the 250-yard tie shot of Miss Collett in the Greenbrier tilt made many a man golfer try to get an extra bit of wrist-wrap into his woods. This reminds us that one of the most truly pitiable sights in sports is that of a 200-pound man hitting a clean drive with all his might and only getting 150 yards. There are 37 ways and more to use one's strength to advantage in long hitting and there are just as many ways to hopelessly muffle it also.

Now watch Miss Glenna Collett keep her grip on one of those five 1921 titles she owns—that of champion of the Women's Golf Association of Boston—next week at Brae Burn, when representatives of the 41 Massachusetts and Rhode Island clubs affiliated in the association go into battle. This championship virtually means a two-state title.

EASTERN COLLEGE ELEVENS
SHOW EARLY-SEASON FORM

Yale Meets Strong Opposition From Carnegie Tech—Pittsburgh Wins Inter-Sectional Game

COLLEGE FOOTBALL RESULTS
Harvard 20, Middlebury 0.
Yale 13, Carnegie Tech 0.
Princeton 20, Johns Hopkins 0.
Columbia 48, Ursinus 0.
West Point 35, Springfield 0.
West Point 12, Lebanon Valley 0.
Pittsburgh 37, Cincinnati 0.
Cornell 65, St. Bonaventure 0.
Syracuse 47, Muhlenberg 0.
Dartmouth 20, Norwich 0.
Rutgers 13, Penn Military College 0.
Washington 24, Richmond 0.
Lehigh 0, Gettysburg 0.
Pennsylvania 14, P. and M. 0.
Penn State 28, William and Mary 7.
Brown 27, Rhode Island State 0.
Holy Cross 32, Providence 3.
Wesleyan 23, Union 0.
Tufts 13, Connecticut A. C. 0.
Vermont 7, Maine 0.
St. Joseph 2, Bates 7.
Rensselaer 25, St. Stephens 0.
Bucknell 41, Alfred 0.
Butler 14, Franklin 0.
Colby 3, Boston University 3.
Clarkson 30, Clarkson 0.
Trinity 3, Lowell T. S. 2.
Worcester 7, Ashland 0.
Rochester 7, Lawrence 7.
Wittenberg 2, Tull 0.
Washington & Jefferson 35, Westminster 0.
Centre 21, Clemen 0.
Bowdoin 28, Amherst 7.
Dartmouth 27, Wilmington 0.
Notre Dame 48, Kalamazoo 0.
Georgia 41, Mercer 0.
Auburn 72, Howard 0.
Williams 41, Hamilton 0.
Washington 16, Hanover 0.
Coe College 14, Upper Iowa 0.
Virginia 24, George Washington 0.
Western Reserve 45, Akron 0.
Coburn 27, Niagara 0.
Geneva 6, Wayneburg 0.
Grinnell 14, Parsons 0.
Iowa Wesleyan 16, Knox 0.
Tennessee 25, Newman 7.
De Pauw 30, James Milliken 0.
Washington 48, U. S. S. Idaho 0.
California 46, Santa Clara 14.
Oregon 27, Pacific 0.
Oregon 27, Pacific 0.
Missouri 7, Missouri 126 0.
Alabama 110, Marion M. I. T. 0.
West Virginia 20, W. Va. Wesleyan 0.
Tennessee 25, Newman 7.
No. Carolina 6, Wake Forest 0.
Louisiana 13, Louisiana Normal 0.
Vanderbilt 38, Mid. Tennessee Nor. 0.
N. C. State 20, Raleigh Macon 0.
Georgia Tech 31, Oglethorpe 6.
Kentucky 16, Marshall 0.
Oklahoma A. C. 49, Northwest Trachus 0.

All of the large college football teams of the eastern part of the United States came through their Saturday games with victories and in most cases the score were about what was to be looked for so early in the season. Harvard and Princeton made their initial appearances and both kept their goal lines uncrossed.

Harvard, starting a veteran team and making many substitutions as the game progressed, ran up a score of 20 to 0 against the Middlebury College eleven. Considering the weather, which was far too warm for football, and the fact that the regulars were permitted to play only a few minutes, the Crimson showing was fairly satisfactory. There was one department, however, in which the veterans and recruits appeared surprisingly weak, and that was a defense against forward passing. With the exception of an interception pass by K. S. Plaffman '24, who converted the catch into a brilliant 80-yard run for a touchdown and an interception by Francis Rouillard '23, who made 20 yards on his catch, Middlebury threw a number of brilliant forwards which the Crimson could not meet. Middlebury had a light team which was well coached for so early in the season and gained many yards against the Crimson, coaching not sustaining its attack when nearing the Crimson goal. Harvard showed promise and this week's coaching should put the Crimson in far better shape.

Princeton met Johns Hopkins and won an easy victory, 30 to 0. Coach W. W. Roper has evidently been doing fine work in the preliminary practice and those who have been figuring that the loss of a number of the 1921 stars would leave Princeton weak this fall will have to change their opinion. Not only did Princeton put an eleven on the field capable of playing good football, but many substitutes were used who showed great promise. The line was heavy and opened up fine holes for the backs and was almost impenetrable to the defense.

Yale received a good testing from Carnegie Institute of Technology, the Elis winning by the small score of 13 to 0. But Carnegie presented a strong team and but for fumbling would have made a far better showing and might have won. Tech showed a strong forward passing game and a combination of trick end runs which had Yale guessing and twice put the Engineers inside of Yale's five-yard line. Yale scored only one touchdown, which was the result of a recovery of a fumble by Capt. R. E. Jordan '23 and rushes by N. G. Midlinger '24. The point after touchdown and two field goals by C. M. O'Hearn '24 gave Yale her other points.

University of Pittsburgh won the first important inter-sectional game by defeating University of Cincinnati, 37 to 0. Coach G. S. Warner appears to be developing his usually strong team this fall.

Dartmouth, despite the absence of a number of first-string men, defeated Norwich University, 26 to 0. The Green did not show as much power as was expected at the start of the season, but this was undoubtedly due to the enforced use of a number of substitutes.

Cornell easily defeated St. Bonaventure, but was the first of the big colleges to be scored on, the score being 55 to 6. Coach Gilmore Doble is cultivating developing a strong offensive team at Ithaca. University of Pennsylvania was able to score only 14 points against Franklin and Marshall, but the Red and Blue defense was strong and kept the opponents from counting.

Pennsylvania State College found William and Mary a stronger opponent than was expected would be the case, and Coach Hugo Bessemer men were forced to be satisfied with a 28-to-7 score.

Syracuse, Washington and Jefferson, Brown and Columbia all won easy victories and the last-named was the only one scored on.

Tufts College, coached under the Harvard system by E. L. Casey, showed some fine football for an opening game and defeated Connecticut Agricultural College, 13 to 0. Tufts not only has a very powerful line, but is also supplied with a fine squad of backs.

The United States Military Academy went into action with a double header Saturday and was more successful than last year as the Cadets won both games defeating Lebanon Valley 12 to 0 and Springfield Training School 35 to 0. The United States Naval Academy will not go into action until next Saturday.

After all has been said and done, New York repeated its pennant victory in the American League by winning the one game necessary to this end at Boston Saturday. For the third time in as many days Manager Hugh Duffy of the Red Sox had tried the expedient of sending a former Yankee pitcher up against the league leaders. But where Warren H. Collins and John J. Quinn had succeeded, Alex Ferguson, another right-hander got away to a bad start and before he left the box the Yankees scored two runs—enough, as matters proved, to establish claim to the pennant. A third run, resulting from a sacrifice fly, greeted H. J. Penneck's entrance to the box, but the star left-hander retired the side and allowed only two hits, all told, during the seven innings he worked. B. J. Carr, who finished up for Boston, was not scored upon, so that had Waite C. Hoyt been hit in some of the innings that Red Sox runners were on base, New York's flag pursuit might well have been carried into the last day of the campaign.

St. Louis made a clean-up of the series with Chicago, and New York lost yesterday's game to Washington, the Highlanders' fourth reversal in five days. As was broadcast for the past week or so, if New York had lost Saturday's game, as well as the rest, to Boston, the league champions would have been forced to play at tie with St. Louis. But, then, Manager M. J. Huggins sent a second-rate pitcher to face Washington yesterday, whereas had the Yankees needed the game it was almost certain that L. J. Bush would again have been called upon. He did not land in the field, and would not have happened if Penneck had started and Boston won its final encounter with the Highlanders. Suffice it that one of the best left-handers in the league pitched in his very finest style on Saturday and that the net result of the champions' efforts was a tie between two widely separated singles.

Defensively the Yankees showed much merit in the Boston series. Quick thinking as well as quick action saved them in the one game that they captured. Their supporters may, therefore, be hopeful that in case the Yankees' team were in the field will stand for a lot of comparison.

The Browns showed the quality of stuff that pennants are—or should be—made of when they stood off the White Sox three times in a row, with the Chicagoans threatening third place and sending forth their very best pitchers against Lee Fohl's entrant.

Even after it had become known that New York had defeated Boston, and further pennant endeavor on the part of St. Louis was futile, the Mound City nine played the string out to the best of its ability and that meant a finish up within one game of the New York club. Too much praise cannot be accorded the St. Louis players and manager for the excellent article of ball they have put up all season long.

Detroit has finished in third place, one full game ahead of Cleveland, which in turn enjoys a similar advantage over Chicago. For the White Sox, in spite of all W. J. Gleason's good work with an untiring pitching staff, has done no better than lead the second division with a percentage of .500. Washington is in sixth place, the position it has held nearly throughout the season, with 445.

The Philadelphia Athletics have had a very fine year, comparatively speaking. It is the first time since 1914 that Connie Mack's charges have known anything better than a last-place berth, but the dissembling of the Boston team and some genuine improvement on the part of the Athletics had their inevitable result. In Edwin Rommel, Mack has a pitcher who is considered by most critics the best in the league, inasmuch as he hung up a formidable list of victories with a club next to last in the standing. But the Philadelphia team as a whole was a very fine one that which took the field in former seasons, showing an array of 300 hitters and a tendency to drive home runs that was really remarkable.

The most that can be said for Boston is that it was the only club in the league able to do better than break even with the New York champions. If all the teams had played as well as the Red Sox, or as the Athletics, if the latter had done as well as the Yankees, the race would have had an entirely different aspect. As it was, Boston nearly enjoyed the very enviable distinction of beating New York out of a pennant. But it is all over and the moments of suspense are forgotten in New York's preparation for the coming World Series.

DANTE MANUSCRIPT FOUND
GENOA, Sept. 30.—Eleven sheets of parchment, said to contain two cantos of Dante's "Divine Comedy" and adorned with precious drawings, have been found by Professor Valle, of the University of Messina, in archives at Chiavari. The find is described as one of the most important Danteque discoveries in recent years.

SIR W. BERRY IN NEW YORK
Special from Monitor Bureau
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VAIL BREAKS RECORDS
ALLENTOWN, Pa., Sept. 30.—Ira Vail broke two world records at the Lehigh fair automobile races under A. A. supervision today. He circled the half-mile oval in 29.8-ss, and the mile lap in 69.2-ss, for the new mile time.

YANKEES FINALLY
ESTABLISH CLAIM

But New York Was in Doubt Till the Last Putout in Saturday's Game

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Southern Open Golf
Won by Abe Mitchell

English Golfer Takes Play-Off in Record Tourney

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 1 (By The Associated Press).—Abe Mitchell of England today won the annual open championship of the Southern Golf Association by defeating Leo Diegel of New Orleans, La., in a 36-hole playoff which was necessitated after the paired tie at 280 in the four rounds of regular play Friday and Saturday at Belle Meade Country Club here. This tourney was marked by the greatest playing in the history of the game, probably, and the score of 280 for 72 holes over a full-length and normally trapped links is a record. Mitchell and Diegel each had a pair of 69's, a 68 and a 74 to make up their tally of four below par.

Today's struggle went three extra holes when Diegel again tied the score on the home green with a birdie 4 to Mitchell's par 5 and it was decided to play three more holes in an effort to decide the contest. Diegel had gone to the afternoon round four strokes down, and at one time on the third hole of the outward nine—was six strokes behind. The struggle virtually ended on the thirty-eighth green, where Diegel, for the third time during the day hooked his ball into the rough, this time having a lie that was practically unplayable in a difficult position close to a tree at the edge of the green. The cards in the playoff:

Mitchell, out 4 4 4 4 4 3 5 2 4—34
Diegel, out 4 4 5 4 4 4 3 4—37
Mitchell, in 4 4 4 4 3 3 5 5—37-74
Diegel, in 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4—40
Diegel, out 5 5 2 4 4 4 4 3—43
Mitchell, in 5 5 4 4 3 3 5 5—39-72-146
Diegel, in 4 4 4 4 3 3 3 5—44-72-146

EXTRA HOLES
Mitchell, out 4 4 4 4 4 3 5 2—145-167
Diegel, out 4 4 4 4 4 3 5 2—146-168

Starting out with a 74 for his first qualifying round of 18 holes on Thursday, Diegel found himself far behind the list. He set out Friday, however, with a determination that carried him through the 36 holes with flying colors when he covered the course in 68, three strokes under par. Encouraged by his improved game he came back Saturday and gathered in two more record-smashing rounds of 69 strokes each.

Abe Mitchell, who had made a good getaway with 68—69—137, which put him one stroke ahead of the field, also went into the final struggle with a good start, turning in another 69. The Briton weakened on the final round, however, and duplicated Diegel's opening-round score of 74, much of his trouble coming from his putter.

Playing with Mitchell was Emmet French, who turned out one of the most spectacular games of the tournament. Starting this round two strokes behind Mitchell, the Ohio state champion halved the first three holes in par and caught the Englishman by shooting birdies at the eleventh and twelfth.

Robert Cruikshank, whose 66 in the first qualifying round gave him top position on the record sheets, failed badly on his three remaining rounds, finishing well down in the list of the leading 12.

J. M. Barnes, playing golf free of spectacular features, reached his position in a tie with French for first place in four steady rounds of 70, 69, 72, 72—283.

F. J. Godchaux, runner-up to R. T. Jones Jr., in the southern amateur meet this year, led the sprinkling of non-professionals who finished the 72 holes of play, his score totaling 298.

Several of those who started the final rounds dropped out on the way. Those finishing behind Mitchell and Diegel in the money were:

French and Barnes, 283; George Duncan, England, and John T. Farrell, Quaker Ridge, N. Y., 286; Robert Cruikshank, Shackamaxon, N. J., 287; M. J. Brady, Birmingham, Mich., and W. C. Hagen, Detroit, Mich., 288; Jock Hutchinson and R. G. MacDonald, Chicago, 290; Edward Loos, Chicago, 292.

Mitchell's prize was \$1500, and Diegel's \$1000.

MAJOR SOCCER LEAGUE GAMES
CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Pulman defeated the Swedish-Americans, 1 to 0, and Thistles tied Bricklayers, 2 to 2, in the opening games of the major soccer league season here yesterday. In another major game Olympia defeated Canadian Club, 2 to 1. In the Chicago District Soccer League the All-Americans defeated the All-English, 5 to 2, while Lake Forest outscored Victoria 1, 1 to 0.

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AERONAUTICS

The Organization of Airways

AN AIRCRAFT freed from all contact with the ground during most of the period of its operation, is nevertheless dependent on the provision of proper ground organization. Flying may and can get along without a subsidy, but it never can get along without airways provided with landing fields, lights, weather forecast service, radio stations for the broadcasting of storm warnings and other information, and other accessories necessary for safe and regular operation. The organization of such airways is logically a governmental responsibility and is one which no government not desirous of cutting off the newest means of transportation can afford to ignore.

The provision of landing fields scattered over the country for the benefit of civil or military pilots who may arrive from any direction constitutes the first step toward making commercial flying possible. The laying out of definite airways, along which it is expected that regular services are to be operated, is the second.

The term airway may connote many things, ranging from a few landing fields strung out along the route to be covered by the aircraft, fields without even the facilities for the furnishing of fuel or mechanical assistance to the stranded pilot, to an elaborately planned route with completely equipped landing fields every few miles and with equipment making it possible for the course to be covered at night or in fog as well as by day.

The first and most essential elements are obviously the fields themselves, the number and nature of which will depend largely on the purpose for which the airway is being planned and the types of aircraft by which it will be used. The French Air Ministry groups airway fields in five classes, but three divisions are ordinarily sufficient—major terminals, landing fields, and emergency fields. The great terminals or airports should be equipped with shops capable of making an ordinary airplane ready for flight, overhauling engines, and should have full provision for the quick and convenient handling of passengers and express. Since the terminal will ordinarily be at the junction of two or more routes running in different directions, and since there is always a possibility of congestion of arriving and departing machines, a traffic control system, with a dispatcher mounted in a tower to signal to pilots when it is safe for them to take off or to land, should be included in the plans.

The landing fields, which will be placed at intermediate stations on commercial air routes or in the neighborhood of cities not served by regular lines, but where numbers of airplanes are nevertheless likely to come and go, should be able to furnish fuel and oil and hangar accommodation, and trained men should always be within reach to assist a pilot in making minor repairs and replacements. The emergency fields, which will not be equipped with shops, but will have fuel, oil, and hangar accommodation, should be able to furnish fuel and oil and hangar accommodation, and trained men should always be within reach to assist a pilot in making minor repairs and replacements.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

Some American Shows and a Consideration of Progress

New York, Sept. 30

THIS is the time of year along Fifth Avenue when the heart of the zealous patriot may be made glad. For nearly every art gallery displays in its window the sign, Exhibition of American Paintings. It would seem that the dealers were agreed that the public should start the season by seeing American art first.

There is, alas, a fly in the ointment: a wig on the green. Necessity has more to do with the matter than patriotic virtue. When early autumn recalls the pleasant pastime of gallery visiting and the real picture shows of the season are not quite due the dealers perforce dive into their stock on hand and bring to light whatever canvases there may be. Sometimes they are very much worth while. More often than not they are early unsold work by contemporary painters, or at least work which has seen enough exhibiting to be no longer of any other than reminiscent interest to most. And in either case a dealer is apt to thrust them back into the stock racks to make room for some incoming foreign novelty with a briskness that is not quite congruous with his advertised pride in an all-American show.

But from whatever exigencies these native salons may arise, they offer an attraction peculiarly their own. Since much of the work is of earlier years, one may plainly mark the growth of this or that well-known artist and gain a new appreciation of his later efforts. There comes, too, some apprehension of the patient road that even the best of painters must follow.

But if the public enjoys such shows you may be sure the artists themselves would not even if they could be persuaded to attend. No man so demands progress of himself as much as an artist. No man is so impatient with a formal piece of work even if just completed. I dare say if artists were not forced to earn their living they might habitually toss their still wet canvases over the nearest hedge and tramping down country roads would present a new sensation to the pedestrians.

But artists must live and so must art dealers, though the latter must find that these shows of early work

exercise their ingenuity in salesman-ship not a little. I heard one dealer the other day gravely explaining to a prospective customer of a most ineffectual canvas that he felt obliged to ask \$3000 for it as the artist had long since given up working in that manner. It was the old art obsession that the rare thing is always the valuable thing—the familiar serpent in the gallery whispering that there is a special pleasure in owning something the other fellow has not got. But at that particular moment it seemed like putting aside a man's first pair of trousers as his Sunday best.

I have said that it is interesting in retrospective shows to mark the progress of the artist. But to tell the truth there is not always progress. There is more than one painting in these current American exhibitions that betrays a retrogression or the latter-day following of an unfortunate tangent. The hand once sure seems groping; the vision once clear has become confused. They excite the curiosity; what could have paled so clear a light as beauty? They arouse the sympathy; so art, too, has its pitfalls and its illusions.

Happily these are the infrequent. But there is another condition more prevalent, so prevalent that it might seem a national fault. This is a kind of bristling professionalism that marks the work of so many present-day men. One feels somehow that they have joined the nation-wide movement for Bigger Business. That they subscribe to efficiency magazines. That on their easel is a sign in red: Do It Now.

This sort of demand for excited action is too widespread for me to criticize it. No doubt there is nothing wholesome in it, and we have only to turn to any magazine or newspaper to see the praise and photographs of these Go And Get It successful men. Perhaps the citadel of art may be stormed just as the citadel of commerce. And yet in our hearts we know it cannot be so. If the past has anything to teach us it is that the real artists have ever been searchers whose fitness has lain in humility and whose strength in unshaken quiet. The modern world is frantically busy with its inventions. It is for the modern artist not to surrender but to save.

G. S. L.

A Great French Painter

Paris, Sept. 12
Special Correspondence

LEON BONNAT was not only a prolific worker, but he also attained a high place in the world of art. A generous nature and a big heart, it can truly be said that these qualities found reflection in his paintings. It was in Madrid that young Bonnat first began his studies, his father having established himself there, and he attended the academy, the directing head of which was the painter Juan de Madrazo. It is interesting to note here that Manet, a contemporary of Bonnat's, also came under the influence of the Spanish masters.

Like so many artists, Bonnat's debuts were modest. Leaving Spain, he journeyed to Paris to study with Léon Cogniet, the painter of the rue de Valenciennes. It was while he was there that he was more than grateful to earn 25 francs from time to time copying the antique in the Louvre, and eating a déjeuner consisting of a bag of fried potatoes. Nevertheless success came at an early age, as it was shortly after this that he won the second grand prize at Rome and departed at once for the Villa Medici.

There is no question but that in his work is to be found self-evident traces of the influence of his former teachers. Certainly, the realism of Madrazo characterizes his portraits, while his French tutors gave him a taste for the historical.

It is however as a portrait painter that the field of art will ever know him best, as he has contributed some canvases along this line that will undoubtedly always be sought after as the works of a master. To evoke the names of some of those who have posed for him is to recall nearly a whole era. It is a world in which Léon Cogniet hobnobs with Victor Hugo, where we meet Renan, Puvion de Chavannes, Thiers, Grévy, Jules Ferry, Sadi Carnot, Félix Faure, the Count Delaborde, Alexander Dumas Son, Montalivet, Royer, Cardinal Laguerre, the composer Widor and celebrated women like the Countess Malibey-Nesle, Countess Potocka, Mile. Rosita Mauri and others.

Léon Bonnat was always conscientious to a degree. To really appreciate his place in contemporary art, it will be necessary to consider his professorship at the École des Beaux Arts. Those who studied with him repeatedly spoke of the liberalism which always characterized his advice and criticism. At that period he exercised beyond question an exceedingly profound influence on those younger students that were wont to go from studio to studio, unmercifully criticizing the methods of the more indulgent professors.

Fourteen years after his admission as a member to the Academy of Fine Arts, we find him assuming the directorship of the École des Beaux Arts, succeeding Paul Dubois. This was in 1895. His intelligent and wise government of that institution are still felt to this day. As a public servant he unselfishly gave of his genius and talent, occupying many important posts for the Government in its endeavor to further the fine arts. Down in his native town of Bayonne, a museum has been named in his honor and he donated some remarkable collections to it.

Bonnat was always rather fond of recalling some of the more or less brusque criticisms which he had received from some of his teachers. One day, while he was a pupil at the Beaux Arts, Signol, who was criticizing that month, approached him and said: "You are not a pupil at the school?" "I beg your pardon," replied Bonnat, "but

I am not. I have been given special privileges." "Is that so," said Signol, "and pray, what have you done to merit such?" "Well," replied Bonnat, "I have received a second grand prize, and at the Salon my last painting, 'Adam and Eve Finding Abel's Body,' was exhibited." "Oh, so you're Léon Bonnat," exclaimed the teacher. "Glad to know you." Twenty years later they were confères at the Institute of France, but they never forgot this incident.

Another time Ingres was looking at some of his work. "What kind of work is this anyway," it looks like the doors of Mazas?" The next morning the painter took a look at the unfinished canvas. Ingres had spoken truly. The composition was stiff, square, and lacked the living breath of the artist. Criticism of his works by the coming generations is of course to be expected, but they will nevertheless be compelled to admire and respect the work of a great man. On the whole it is not too much to say that Léon Bonnat stands out as France's foremost portrait painter of the latter half of the nineteenth century, not excluding Carolus Durand.

N. W.

Prints covering the history of engraving, acquired during the past year, have just been put upon public exhibition at the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University.

In this collection are three rare "paste prints" dating from the fifteenth century. Little is known of the process by which these were made or of their purpose. They have been found for the most part in the inside of book covers. A cut from the fourth edition of the Apocalypse block book, published in Germany about 1465, and three colored woodcuts from a Bible printed at Augsburg about 1745 are of great interest.



"Giraffes"

Painting by Robert W. Chanler, Recently Purchased by the Luxembourg

Said Carles to McCarter

NOT long ago there was placed on public view in the city of Philadelphia the student work of one of the large art academies of the country, an institution from whose instruction have passed some of the most prominent of present-day painters and sculptors.

There was in general a freedom of handling admirable in the work of an arrived artist; yet the sculpture far out-distanced the painting in its appreciation for solid and fundamental construction. The apparent lack of basic knowledge among the young painters—the lack of draughtsmanship, and of the true freedom of line and mass which follows in its train, brought a flood of questions. How were these students trained? What were the underlying ideas in the thoughts of their instructors? Was this seeming carelessness a reflection upon modern youth in its pursuit of art, or upon some lack in the modern artist, whether as craftsman or as professor?

The trace of modern theories was easily discernible. It had done much to vivify the range of the palette, to loosen the usual tight technique of the old-time student. The modernist as a painter concerns his fellow technician and the critic, perhaps, far more than the general public, but the modernist as instructor of youth concerns the public first, and the rest of mankind only as they may represent a fraction of that public. A teacher is responsible to civilization. His thoughts, his methods are, in a sense, public property, and in consequence, his views, or his lack of them, should concern us deeply as an indication of future progress or stagnation.

The "close-up" of motion picture phraseology might, with good effect, be applied to the conversation of our brothers-in-art. What they believe, what they preach, what they say among themselves should throw some light at least upon their influence as teachers of a rising generation. Arthur B. Carles and Henry McCarter were talking informally the other day. "Modern art," averred Carles, "is today's equivalent of those same things which have always been, only people have different feelings than before."

The remark seemed cryptic—not unlike the utterances of a far different cult, in the sacred environs of the Delphic Oracle.

"But the fundamental feeling," the modernist continued, "is not at all different from anything that is real. There are only two kinds of paintings, just as there are only two kinds of any other art—good and bad."

"Yes," agreed McCarter, "but when modern art began—"

"Nonsense!" broke in Carles, "modern art never began. How can you draw the line between the modern and what went before? Just when can you say the one ended and the other began?"

"Why," said McCarter, thoughtfully, "art began to weaken with Botticelli."

And so the viewpoints gradually emerged—one, that modern art is a natural evolution; the other, that it is a definite, a separate advance, a coup d'état in rebellion against the old.

"But how," I queried, "does the modern movement affect the student? What is the difference in the teaching—toward what objective must he bend his attention?"

Carles shrugged his shoulders. "I don't try to get anything out of my students," he said, "except what I find in them. I won't talk about my methods, if that is what you mean."

It was what I meant. "The results of my teachings may be found in the paintings," he said, with a sidelong glance in my direction, "and not in talking about them."

Carles has a very thick black beard, and there are times when his keen eyes seem perched at the top of it. He sensed opposition, and a desire on my part to know the why and the wherefore—that great common denominator of heretics! So momentarily he wrapped himself in the robes of the priest of the cult.

"I don't think it's a bit interesting to make comparisons in pictures," he said. "That's not the important part."

At last, we had reached the key to the situation. I seized upon the opportunity. "What is the important part?"

Again the oracle: "That," he said, "can only be expressed in paint."

The question had been answered—the matter dismissed. Yet somewhere, a thought disturbed him.

"Art criticism," he added, "should be written by artists. They don't write it. So I don't think they want it."

"Q. E. D.," I murmured under my breath. But it was time for a change.

"There has been a great deal said about the modernists," I remarked, "and that from a number of their contemporaries."

"That sort of thing doesn't mean anything," he averred. "Nothing that anybody writes means anything to me. I only read it when I have to. People ought to look at modern painting instead of reading about it. They might learn something."

For a moment there was silence. "By the way, you should read the recent French publications on modern art—they will tell you a lot," I smiled at the advice. "So you have read them?" I queried. Apparently he saw no discrepancy.

"As for this talk about modernists," McCarter interjected, "I don't understand it, and I think that's because there isn't anything in it."

Carles nodded. "Modern art isn't different from any other art. It's only the people looking at it. That's where the hitch comes. It requires an intelligent person. Yes. And there are two kinds of people—just as there are two kinds of art—intelligent and unintelligent."

"Fredo," thought I, "you like it—you are intelligent! You dislike it—you are not!" But the thought trailed off once more in the insistent recurrence of another thought—of the cults, ancient and modern, which, from time immemorial have used their knowledge of human nature to guard heresy. There is power in the hold of public opinion, in the hold of one man's judgment upon another's thought or act. And to be considered unintelligent! Far better worship false gods—modern gods! Yet somehow, I felt that words obscured the issue; that it is a poor truth which requires the protection of sophistry.

McCarter was speaking. "It's like the story of the grandfather who took his grandchild to a modernist exhibition at Paris. He had to pay for himself but not for the child, and 'I answered him, especially as he could find in the gallery nothing which resembled those pictures he had always known as pictures.'"

The parable had been spoken. Carles rose. "Let's not tell stories, Mack," he yawned.

The room was again silent—and I stood alone in the middle of it. "Why," my thoughts began—"How?"

—But I cut them off. After all, I had the key to the situation: "The results of my teachings may be found in the paintings." I retraced my steps to the gallery above.

D. G.

Photograph by Peter A. Juley, New York

The Art of Robert Winthrop Chanler

"BOB" CHANLER lives in the "Beautiful Block," on East Nineteenth Street, New York, which once was quite one of the sights of the town and well worth a trip to the city to see; but it causes small comment now in these days of the reclamation of the brown-stone front, so rapidly in New York changing its spots. Yet the "House of Fantasy," as the Chanler house is called, is unique with the only giraffes in the city lunched over the two entrance doors; they stand, in their low relief against a cornelian blue ground, as a sign and testimony to the passer-by of the decorative spirit of the artist who dwells within.

The giraffes are only silent sentinels of the army of decorative inhabitants of this "House of Fantasy" who have spread themselves from top to bottom in as great variety and profusion as the animals must have in the Ark. Mr. Chanler's decorative urge has overpowered the two big studios at the top of the house and made merry over the walls and ceilings in all the other rooms, and in the stairways and halls as well, leaving hardly a surface bare. It is surely the most fantastic interior that comes to mind and suggests the serious artist relaxed and with his sleeves rolled up, having the "time of his life," and every known and unknown bird, beast, fish or fowl is found in a very paradise of gorgeous vegetation and design.

In His Atelier

The large studio is where Mr. Chanler works with his assistants on the panels, screens and decorations which have made him one of the most interesting figures in modern American art. He is the guiding hand and thought in the work while they, understanding the requirements of surface tone and texture, prepare the panels with their ground of gold, silver or color, as the case may be. Often they execute the early stages of the designs and assist in the large mural decorations, much as in the atelier system of other days. The smaller studio is like the library of some extravagant biologist. Vermilion bookcases, loaded with rare books on art and nature, cover some walls to the ceiling; a section of the famous ceiling for the Deering swimming pool, with its bands of deep-sea motives in relief, is incorporated into this room, while suspended from the high roof and lodged on shelves above and below are stuffed birds and animals, plaster models of great fish, crustaceans, odds and ends of natural life from every clime and element.

From this atelier-home of Mr. Chanler comes a steady outpouring of his energetic and imaginative talent, piling up the almost incredible total of the past 20 years' activity, and developing constantly in form and content as the artist has worked from the literal to the more or less abstract and symbolic.

As a young student in Europe, Mr. Chanler intended to take up sculpture as his profession, but turned to painting after a brief trial. Four years were spent in the Paris studios, but the straight-laced formalism of the pre-Manet period drove him to the galleries of Rome and Florence for inspiration. And not in vain. He returned to Paris as a true follower of the great decorative masters of the Italian Renaissance.

His Interest in Screens

It was the seemingly chance discovery of a Chinese screen in a shop in Paris that opened a vista of applied decoration; to be wrought on lovely panels of wonderful surfaces, untrammelled by the conventions of the panel picture. After his return to America he produced an ambitious panel entitled the "Hudson-Fulton Fete," wherein the many threads of his European impressions were unified. For his own pleasure Mr. Chanler commenced a series of screens to replace the Chinese one which had so stirred him and from this beginning has grown a many-branched, strangely-laden tree of design. Many significant rooms in public and private buildings have been enriched by his decorations, in the form of frescoes, ceilings, panels, screens (which have grown to be a specialty), curtains, hangings, and stained-glass windows.

A recent honor which has come to Mr. Chanler is the purchase by the French Government for the permanent collection of the Luxembourg Gallery in Paris of his painting entitled "Giraffes" while it was on exhibition in Rochester, N. Y. It is a large picture, sixteen feet square, soft and warm in color and enriched with gold. Painted in Paris in 1925 it nevertheless will represent the best of twentieth century decoration in America and will stand the test of comparison with all-comers.

Assembled in the artist's house, where he maintains a private gallery, were some 40 screens and panels, including his latest work, awaiting shipment to Philadelphia, where they are to be on exhibition at the Art Alliance during October. Here was seen the "Japanese Warrior" screen, gold on black lacquer; the "Deep Sea Fantasy" fivefold screen, magnificent in its swirling design of darting fish and waving vegetation, gleaming with a pearly iridescence of color classed over silver; the "Flamingoes," in flaming reds; "Before the Wind," quaint ships and scudding waves in greens and yellows, as animated in design as any seaway; and the "Hopi Indian Snake Dance," an original theme in unusual treatment.

Deer, peacocks, tigers, porcupines, octopi, cats, wolves, a white hart, a fire-bird, a "fabulous-bird," mermaids, denizens of the deep, creatures of the forest, parade in endless fantasy across the surfaces of these panels. Mr. Chanler has painted in the glass-bottomed boats at Bermuda, has studied nature from every possible angle with the result that while apparent liberties are taken, the essential forms in the stress of design, yet his intimate knowledge keeps all within the bounds of the possible and convincing.

The large loggia of the Colony Club in New York contains one of Mr. Chanler's finest decorations, a scheme of cool greens relieved with the flashing color of countless birds and butterflies that fit through the tall, white-briar-rose tree that climbs the walls and ceiling, and makes the background. The large wall spaces give vistas of tropical blades peeped with pelicans and flamingoes. Another but smaller loggia treated by Mr. Chanler is in the Walter Lewisohn house, where the maximum richness of decoration has been achieved in an adaptation of the Benozzo Gozzoli frescoes in the Palazzo Riccardi in Florence. The mounted Magi of the original fresco have been replaced by feathered creatures of gorgeous hue, but the idea of the Florentine master has been preserved.

It would be impossible to mention all the decorations which have served to build up Mr. Chanler's wide reputation, but the black and white room done for Mrs. H. P. Whitney at Wheatley Hills demands a word. Armored and richly panoplied figures in the medieval setting of castle or meadow are like some series of monochrome tapestries, full of delightful detail and imagination. The "lace room" and great entrance hall in the W. R. Coe house at Orange Bay are in other mood; likewise the decorated Italian ceiling in the Reiter house at Palm Beach. Then there are the famous hangings for the Deering house, silver painted on blue velvet; and so on through endless manifestations of the artist's exuberant fancy.

In Mr. Chanler's recent work there is a strong feeling of symbolism and a turning to abstract forms; the finely conceived "Astrological Screen," the series of his "Nature Icons," the "Fourth Dimension Panel," the "Avian Arabesque" and the "Flame Screen" are indications of a searching for more dynamic expression through art forms of today. Allegory and legend, something of the Eastern-traditional in symbolic art fused with a certain positiveness of statement peculiar to the West; love of beautiful form; and joy of pictorial expression are the peculiar aspects of Mr. Chanler's art which has no doubt, as interesting a future as it has had a past.

R. F.

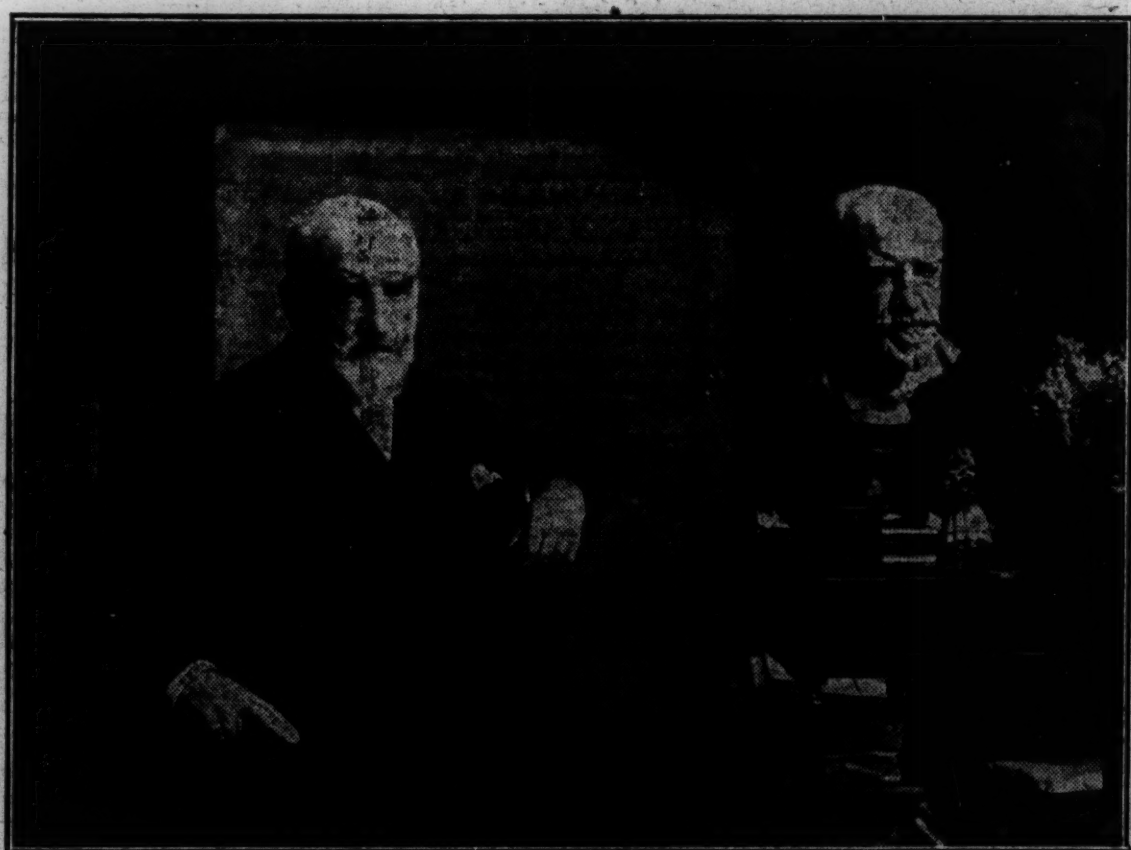
A broadcasting station of art. That is what the Chicago Art Institute is becoming. Radiating from this central station, exhibitions are projected to all parts of the United States. The important and successful International Exhibition of Water Colors held at the institute last spring has been divided into two parts and sent on tour. The Jacobovitch exhibition of paintings, comprising 49 canvases, is now being shown in Minneapolis.

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Léon Bonnat

Photograph by Henri Manuel, Paris

THE HOME FORUM

Bucharest "La Ville Lumière"

THE activity of the city of Bucharest, as in all hot countries, begins early and the morning air is full of gaiety. It is delightful to sit under the trees before some popular café and breakfast at an hour when London is still rubbing sleepy eyes, watching the world go by from the vantage of your little green chair, the cheerful jingle of the horses' bells making a pleasing accompaniment to the panorama of the streets. Housewives hurry by, basket over arm, intent on grasping the morning bargains: trams clank leisurely along the main streets; motors swerving sinuously round corners threaten destruction to a stately procession of geese marching in single file down the Boulevard Elisabeth; fruit sellers clad in white and girdled with scarlet, black felt sombreros on close cropped heads carry flat baskets, hung from their shoulders by a wooden yoke and piled high with brilliant cherries nestling amid green leaves; huge tawny oxen drag their load to the courtyard of the hotel opposite; a peasant woman with a basket of flowers makes a patch of glowing color against the white wall; her bodice richly embroidered in reds and blues, two vivid aprons worn back and front over her white skirt; a water seller in blue linen, a brilliant scarlet sash around his slim body, carries a wooden jug balanced with brass which glitters in the sunlight. All this against a matchless blue sky, the gayly painted shop signs, gleaming domes of the churches and the uniforms of the soldiers who pass by make early morning in Bucharest one bewildering feast of color.

Later the fashionable world comes out to shop in the "Calea Victoria," the Bond Street of Bucharest—or to cat loas "chez Capsa" and the streets are awash with lacquer and silver, magnificent motors and the no less splendid horses and carriages which are however hireable by any modest tourist. All day long these carriages drawn by fine horses and driven by enormous coachmen dressed in blue velvet pelisses adorned by quantities of little metal buttons, flat caps on their heads and scarlet silk sashes round their waists dash up and down, conveying ladies in wonderful Parisian costumes and their attendant cavaliers on their shopping expeditions. The coachmen of Bucharest drive like Jehu, a rein in either hand; seldom slackening speed but uttering a melodious howl at every corner to warn the apparently indifferent pedestrian.

At midday there is a lull and the streets are quieter, but the restaurants have become a modern Babel. If you want to taste characteristic Rumanian cooking—which is excellent but somewhat rich—you must avoid the really smart restaurants, the Myșce, Capsa, Enescu or the Continental, and wander down some of the side streets where the elite do not

penetrate, for the big restaurants effect a cuisine which is absolutely French.

During the afternoon the city slumbers—the only hours in the twenty-four when Bucharest is quiet; but at five o'clock the shops reopen, not to close till a late hour; the world revives and the stream of motion once more fills the Calea Victoria on its way up to the Chaussee—the favorite evening promenade of the Bucharestians—the Bole de Boulogne of the city. This Chaussee is a wide tree-shaded avenue several kilometers in length, bordered by some fine buildings and containing several smart summer restaurants where it is exceedingly pleasant to drive sometimes under the shade of the trees to the accompaniment of languorous music from an excellent orchestra. There are paths in the Chaussee for leisurely promenaders, flower-beds gay with bloom; a military orchestra and a "Row" where the cavaliers of the city display some magnificent horsemanship. This is the chief evening expedition of the Bucharestians, summer and winter alike and on Sundays the race course is crowded with smart people.

Farther down the Calea Victoria the streets are packed with promenaders and the many cafés do a roaring trade; the little tables overflowing right into the street while the elaborate toilettes of the women—perhaps a little voyante (to the eyes of a French or Austrian elegant) for street wear—add to the illusion of a completely westernized capital. The restaurants at dinner time are even fuller than in the morning, and as Bucharest likes to dine out of doors in the summer time the garden restaurants attract the largest crowd. Everywhere there is music usually from a gipsy orchestra which blends well with the general atmosphere of gaiety and irresponsibility. Theaters and music halls are always crowded and the cabaret life of Bucharest is astonishingly developed.

Bucharest never seems to sleep! The streets at midnight are as brightly lit as though perpetual carnival were held; the cafés are full of music and laughter; carriages and trams clatter and clank up and down the boulevards in the morning and sleep is out of the question till the small hours; while at dawn the peasant carts come creaking into the town and another day begins!

Ordeal by Essay

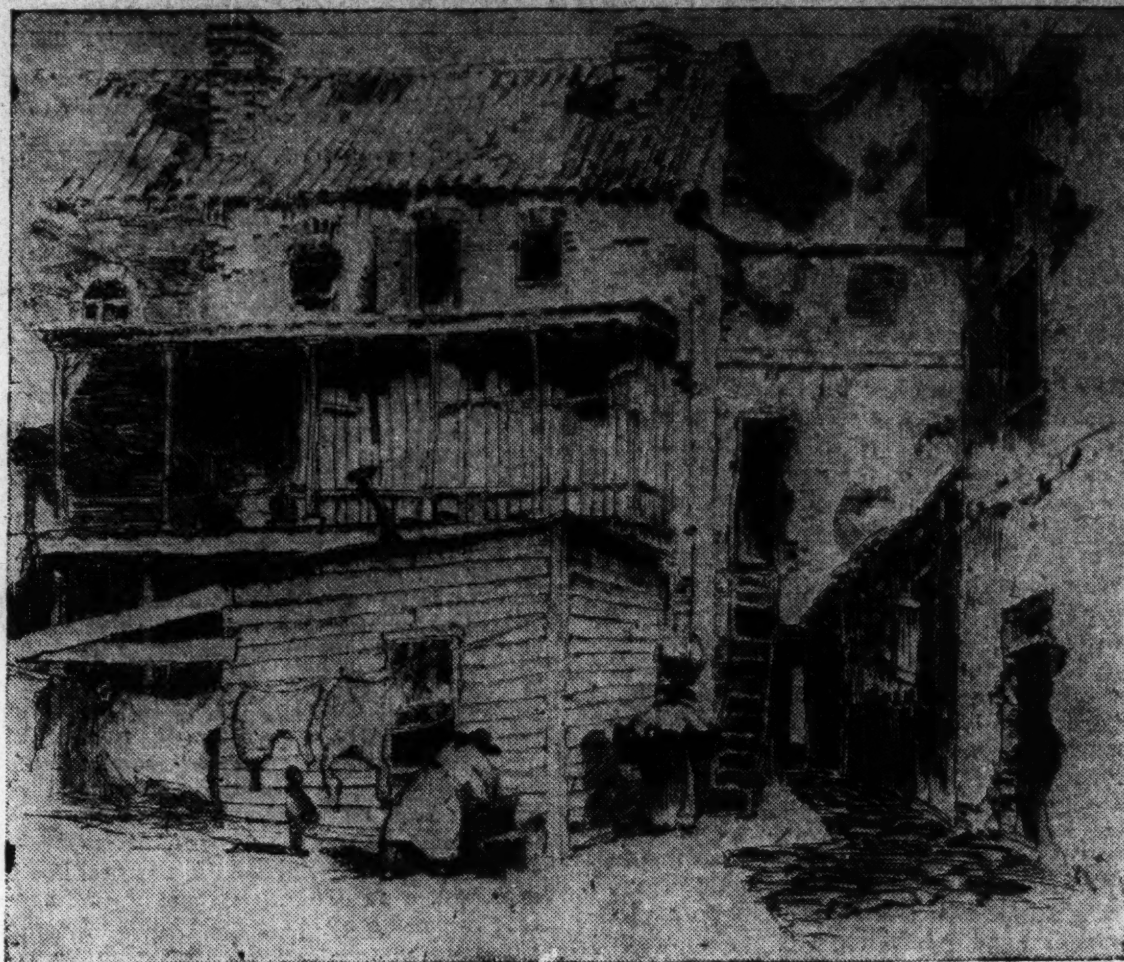
THEY tell me, these essayists, invoking the shade of Charles Lamb, that theirs is one of the most cunning of artistic forms, their pleasant discursive manner a trick to be won only by colossal toil. The labours of Hercules, the wanderings of Odysseus, the sufferings of Prometheus, the trial of Job; these were trivial, and Jacob's courtship of his Rachel was hasty, compared with what this race of martyrs has done and suffered for our unworthy sakes. By esoteric rites they have acquired that conversational ease, that ready and easy exercise, by cruel discipline, they have made themselves masters of snap. The sign of the short sentence, after long labour, crowns their brows. To the unimaginative layman they seem happy, irresponsible folk, doing something that is as easy as winking, and not unlike winking. But if you have spoken with them, if you have been privileged to touch their hands in greeting, know that this mask of gaiety conceals an abiding grief. It is so desperately difficult to be a chatterbox.

The essayist comes to us clothed with haphazard as with a garment—a loose-fitting garment, one would imagine, but indeed it is less easily assumed and more irksome to be worn, than a coat of mail. All our ignorant lives have you and I been unjust to the essayist in deeming him a light-hearted fellow, a pleasant trifler. In fact he is, like Aristotle's tragic hero, a man like ourselves, not eminently good or just, but not a knave or a fool. No tragic hero is complete without the frailty that brings about his ultimate downfall: Agamemnon had pride; Macbeth had ambition; Samson had Delilah. The implicit voice of the essayist is a certain academic precision, an extravagant regard for logical sequence. Unlike the tragic hero, however, the essayist conquers his weakness. Exactitude is the master-passion of his life, and wedded to it, in unholy alliance, is high seriousness, moral purpose. He hates to say a word that shall not leave the hearer wiser and more virtuous than he found him. But the heart of the man is a hero. He and his like have made England what she is. He sees that we wish only to be entertained.

Good words cost nothing, and to us they are worth their price and no more. We will hear about the pretty ways of the chaffinch; we will listen to the bright accounts of the homelife of churchwardens that meadow body of men, or of the unique high-jumping power of the domestic flea; we like to hear what the workmen said when they came to fix a cowl on the chimney-stack. . . . But we will have nothing to the purpose. We will not be improved. We cannot abide a treatise, even though it concern the religious observances of the sea-serpent. . . . Shoes and ships, and sealing-wax, said Lewis Carroll; to that sort of thing we can listen for ever. Well, not for ever; say, for a thousand words.—Gerald Bullitt, in The Outlook (London).

Poland's Great Artists

The chains which partitioned Poland were, though they circumscribed the scope of the national genius in so many directions, had also the effect of driving it toward art as a channel of expression. This was especially true of music, though the fact that in this domain Poland has produced more interpretative than creative artists, may be traced to preoccupation with the problems of servitude and the possibility of release which has haunted every Pole during the past century. An atmosphere of freedom is essential to the development of the



"Monday Morning," From the Etching by Alfred Hutt

creative faculty, and that atmosphere a Pole could only attain at the sacrifice of exile. To the Western European two names represent the musical genius of Poland, Chopin and Paderewski, both of whom were forced to seek in foreign lands that ambience of liberty and appreciation which fate denied them at home. But both took with them the memory of their native land and its sorrows, and that obsession colors all their work. . . .

Chopin constantly drew inspiration, joyous as well as melancholy, from the deep well of national experience. The Polish and Mazurka, ancient Polish dances whose origin goes back to the sixteenth and fifteenth centuries, suggested some of his finest compositions. The outbreak of the revolution of 1831, found Chopin in Vienna. According to his biographer, Heneker, Chopin "thought a thousand times of renouncing his artistic ambitions and rushing to Poland to fight for the cause of his country. . . . But this decision—this was not cowardice—is our gain. Chopin put his patriotism, his wrath and his heroism into his Polonaises. That is why we have them now."

The romantic poets, Mickiewicz, one of whose poems moved him to compose the "Ballades," and Slowacki, who was his friend and companion, exercised an enduring influence over Chopin. . . . To the people of the West, the music of Chopin is a synthesis of the Polish soul with all its passionate melancholy, its fervid imagination and its moods of reckless and childlike gaiety. Yet how many, even among those who have an intelligent admiration for his music, realize that Chopin was a patriot before he was a musician? How many of those who listen to a Pole with delight even know him for a Pole? It is rather as a superlative pianist, and especially as an interpreter of Chopin's music, that Paderewski has won fame for himself and his country. Through his long career he, too, has worked incessantly for Poland, devoting the bulk of his fortune to her service and to the support of his less fortunate compatriots. Among other musicians who have earned celebrity in the concert halls of the world are Wieniawski, Hoffman, Silwinski, Rubinstein, the Adamowski and Mne. Landowska belong to Poland. So also does Moszkowski, the orchestral conductor, whose sensational success in London a few years ago is fresh in the memory of all music lovers.

I regret that I had no opportunity of hearing him in Poland any of the operas of Moniuszko, who may be said to have created that form of musical art in Poland. Polish critics, however, put his work beside that of Chopin and predict a great future for those operas, of which the most popular is called "Halka," as soon as they reach Western Europe. In the realm of song the name of Polish nightingales is legion. They are, however, all overshadowed by those of the brothers De Reszke, known and appreciated as great artists as well as singers all the world over.

Until the middle of the nineteenth century, the theatrical repertoire in Poland was practically limited to translations and imitations of French and Italian comedies. Slowacki was the father of the national drama. The plays of Fredro and Wyspianski, following in the footsteps of the romanticists, constantly figure in the programmes, since the theatre, like the country itself, has been delivered from the rigid censorship instituted by its enemies. At the same time Polish audiences are eager to make acquaintances with the work of European dramatists of which they have been so long deprived. Here, as in Central Europe generally, there is a veritable cult for Shakespeare, and Poles have assured me that the translations of his plays into Polish are as good as the famous German translations. The Polish theatre keeps in touch moreover, with the developments of the modern drama in England and France, as well as in Germany. Quite recently a little theatre, very much on the lines of the "Théâtre du Vieux Comblombier" in Paris and the Art Theatre in Moscow, has been opened in Warsaw, where the work of young Polish playwrights is given a hearing.—Roy Devereux, in "Poland Reborn."

ALFRED HUTT'S drawings and etchings of subjects found in the south, particularly around Charleston, have aroused much interest and comment during the past two years. One finds in this artist's work not only correct perspective and architectural expression but the much more rare qualities of artistic vision and feeling.

His recently completed etching, "Monday Morning," gives a charming glimpse of a sunny courtyard in the rear of Charleston houses, with its occupants busy about their lowly tasks. The long gallery, broad chimneys and roofs of old Spanish tile are all characteristic of Charleston architecture. The frame "shack" and the narrow little stairway are additions made in recent times to meet the need of the hour but they give added interest and quaintness to the picture.

In the etching one finds no hint of wavering. Each line is scratched with assurance and precise knowledge. The charm and sympathy shown in all his southern work are evidence of the love that Mr. Hutt feels for this part of America. His series of southern subjects at present include about 12 different plates, and together give a varied and comprehensive idea of this southern city.

New Joy in Old Beauty

We are changed by beauty. Too, never did I know what beauty could mean to me until one day in a field of blowing thistle-down. I had been beating about in the brush by the roadside, looking for berries, when I came upon a clearing, a circular patch like a fairy's ring. Upon the earth stood many thistle plants, thorny Puritans, stiff in prickly rectitude. Above them in a mild sky floated millions of the lovely souls of them, light and exquisitely white where purple blooms had died, millions of Ariels climbing up shafts of sunlight into Heaven, and then gently sliding down again. They rested on my eyelids, they caught in my hair, they glistened silvery on the gray wool of my sweater. I did not touch one of them myself, and yet I have kept them all. . . . For, although I had known them all my life, it was as if I had never seen them before.

The reason for this new joy in old beauty was not far to seek. We had acquired some small measure of that hardness of body and clarity of mind that belong to the life we were living. We had cut ourselves loose from the multifarious cares of our ordinary lives and had given ourselves up to learning the ways of sun and wind and rain. Our senses had been quickened and made keen. Only a few things seemed important—food, rest, beauty, and worship. For the first time in my life since my childhood, I was able to receive the gift of the world's loveliness in the spirit in which it is given, to let beauty be a growth and a discipline. . . . It is something merely to perceive beauty. It is enough to balk vulgar irrelevance. Once upon a time I went for a drive with a woman who could not see it as it actually existed before her eyes because her mind was full of stereotyped images of it as she had read of it in books. We were driving around the top of a high hill, looking across a valley to mountains that were a perfectly honest rosy pink in the distance.

"Pink mountains!" I exclaimed. "Mountains are purple and hills are blue," she said solemnly, as if she were rebuking me for a minor lapse in morals. "And who ever heard of pink mountains, you funny woman?" For her the lights and shadows had fallen in vain. The sunset had wasted time in being original. It might as well have copied yesterday's. Yet it might have been otherwise if she could have lived out of doors for a month or two, sharing William Watson's "overflowing sun." She might have learned to pray for a soul beautiful as a far hill under rosy light. For the love of beauty, normally, begins out of doors. The race has been born into that growing and blowing beauty, and out of it; where, as the beauty of cities, of man's intellect, of spiritual prowess, changes from generation to generation. These are still new things in our ancient world.—Marguerite Wilkinson, in "The Diaphan Arcady."

Green Umbrellas

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

My garden is a verdant place Beloved by every butterfly. The haunt of every bee. And when upon its emerald bowers The sun its glory flings, It scintillates with countless small, Fraill, iridescent wings. Sometimes a sudden shower comes And fast the raindrops fall; These small aerial dancers mind Wet weather, not at all. But to the shelter of the thick Green foliage swiftly fly, And under leaf umbrellas thus Sit snugly, warm and dry.

Minna Irving.

Couture as Seen by a Pupil

To crown all, he rashly wrote a book. "Oh, that mine enemy had written a book!" All the art-world of Paris set up a howl, and its echoes still linger in the ateliers on either bank of the Seine. He retired to nurse his wrongs at Villiers-le-Bel. . . . What had the poor man done? He had written a slight sketch of his life, given an account of his method of painting, and dared to criticize, but perhaps without sufficient prudence, the works of other men. If he had had more worldly wisdom he would have held his tongue. The méthode Couture has been a byword in the ateliers of Paris ever since. Not that it was not a good enough system in its way and as employed by him; but yet it was a difficult method to copy, especially when one took up from his book, and like a written constitution, the too exact formulation of ideas gave a chance for cavillers to find fault. To many, to paint by rule, and not by inspiration, seemed absurd. His system was either misunderstood or misapplied, and certainly has never been successfully held to by any of his pupils. Pupils of other men have been allowed to follow in the footsteps of their masters without discredit, but those of Couture have been pursued relentlessly as long as any trace of the master's method has remained.

Why this should be I cannot say. Why bitten under by Couture by others I do not know, but so it is. His great aim was freshness and purity of color, which he sought to get by mixing or stirring the colors together as little as possible, and by placing on the canvas the exact tint as nearly as he could hit it, and not disturbing it afterwards. Rather than disturb it, he preferred either to remove an unlucky touch with the palette knife and bread, or leave it till dry, and then repaint it. . . .

The great trouble with the méthode Couture was that, like the battle-axe of Cœur de Lion, only the master could wield it. To get additional brilliancy, he liked to employ very long brushes, and took up a great quantity of paint. This he applied in a single decisive touch with a peculiar movement of the hand, which none of us were ever able to imitate, and which left the paint all bristling and sparkling, like grass with the morning dew fresh upon it. He contended that when put on in this way and varnished, it would remain fresh forever, whereas the painting over and over resulted only in deadening the paint and turning it dark in time. Nevertheless, he was always ready, if a thing did not please him, either to scrape it out, or, when dry, to glaze it down and repaint it, but always trying as far as possible to retain the brilliant qualities of a first painting. . . .

He did not invariably work in the same way; but his usual method was to put in the shadows with a very little bitumen and light red mixed with a drying medium, then load the lights, and by the time the shadows had become a little sticky from drying, drag the proper colors into them, which gave a more transparent quality than painting them in more solidly would have done. . . . In his drawing he insisted on style; every line should express character, and every line he ever drew was full of it. His careful study of the antique had made him an idealist; he could tell a servile copyist. With a few telling strokes he would express the whole essence of an object dis-

Old Friends and New

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT one rightly loves, one never loses. It is axiomatic in Christian Science. Yet, the experience of separation from home ties and friends, and its attendant loneliness, is as old as the history of the human race. Job, sitting among the ashes and mourning over the loss of all that he had held dear, is typical of humanity's clinging to a false sense of existence, with its loves and its friendships, and of suffering from the separations which ultimately result from a mistaken concept. The outcome of this narrative, however, points the encouraging lesson that learning and following the truer way, through a better understanding of God, unfailingly results in renewed and multiplied blessings. Jesus the Christ taught the necessity of gaining the true sense of love and of friendship, when he said, "He that loveth father or mother more than me is not worthy of me." He also revealed divine Love's compensation, in the words, "There is no man that hath left house, or parents, or brethren, or wife, or children, for the kingdom of God's sake, who shall not receive manifold more in this present time, and in the world to come life everlasting."

Christian Science shows that true friendship is ever the reflection of divine Love, which is manifested at the time and in the place and the circumstance in which one needs the ministrations of love. This true friendship or spiritual idea quickens one's own thought, and enables it spiritually to respond. These reflections of spiritual love, meeting in sweet understanding and communion, constituting real friendship; for anything less than the reflection of divine Love, anything that appeals to baser inclinations, however attractive it may appear, is not true friendship at all, but is simply one of the material illusions which pass away, when thought is awakened to truer views.

What one really loves in one's friends are those spiritually mental qualities which reflect divine Mind. The more closely friends walk with God, as did Abraham, when he left home and kindred and, guided by divine Love, became a "Friend of God," the more impossible does it become for them to suffer from a sense of separation. Nothing, indeed, can be lost but the false sense that God's ideas, or the reflections of infinite divine Love, can be held in the grasp of the finite and be subject to its limitations.

The secret, then, of uninterrupted friendship is the conscious individual abiding in the spiritual understanding of divine Love. Mrs. Eddy well understood this truth; and, although she experienced what seemed to human sense utter loss and separation, she nevertheless proved the truth of imperishable spiritual love and joy. Out of her own experience, she was able to say to her followers (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 135): "Our watchwords are Truth and Love; and if we abide in these, they will abound in us, and we shall be one in heart, one in motive, purpose, pursuit. Abiding in Love, not one of you can

titled through the alchemy of his imagination. He was one of the last of the classical school, and had no sympathy with the growing realism of the age, nor it with him. . . . Among modern painters, Couture is pre-eminent for nobleness of conception and design; but in cleverness of technique he has been much surpassed. His faults were a certain dryness in execution, from the roughness of his paint, and a want of unity in his larger compositions, arising in part from his habit of studying each figure separately, and in part from a lack of feeling for the just relation of values. —Ernest Wadsworth Longfellow, in "Random Memories."

Sunset Joy

What a sunset! How golden! how beautiful! . . . The sun just disappearing, and the narrow filmy clouds, which a few minutes ago lay like soft vapour streaks along the horizon, lighted up with a golden splendour that the eye can scarcely endure. . . . Another minute and the brilliant orb totally disappears, and the sky above grows every moment more varied and more beautiful as the dazzling golden lines are mixed with glowing red and gorgeous purple, dappled with small dark specks and mingled with such a blue as the egg of the hedge-sparrow. To look up at that glorious sky, and then to see that magnificent picture reflected in the clear and lovely Loddon water in a pleasure never to be described and never forgotten. My heart swells and my eyes fill as I write of it, and think of the immeasurable majesty of nature and the unspeakable goodness of God who has spread an enjoyment so pure, so peaceful and so intense before the meanest and the lowest of His creatures.—Mary Russell Mitford.

October

These are the days of purple haze. When leaf takes flame and flower has fallen. When clouds drift o'er and to the shore. The sea talks in an undertone. When thrill of thrush in woodland hush. In Rapture's laughter, low and sweet. And brooks steal down through grasses brown. With silver sandals on their feet. —Herbert Bashford.

be separated from me; and the sweet sense of journeying on together, doing unto others as ye would they should do unto you, conquers all opposition, surmounts all obstacles, and secures success." Thus, as friends grow closer and closer to God in their individual spiritual thinking, though seas and mountains may intervene between them personally, they must necessarily grow closer to one another in the inviolable bonds of spiritual love. One can be separated only from that which is finite and temporal; and the belief that there is a limited or personal sense of love is the only element of separation in experience.

When, therefore, one thus understands that all he has ever truly loved is divine Love's reflection, and that this reflection is ever present and forever appearing in brighter aspects and lovelier clearness all along the mounting way, one is healed of any possible sense of loneliness, if perchance he be parted from old, familiar ties. One need not mourn because Love's beautiful reflections are not manifested today in precisely the way in which they blessed our yesterdays. Rather, should one be quickened to gratitude for all the sweet, new revealings of divine Love's ever-presence, and for the assurance that the love made manifest in the old real friendships can never be destroyed. Thus, does the understanding of Christian Science unfold the old friends and the new in bonds of spiritual nearness and certainty; for, as Mrs. Eddy writes in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 204): "It is only by looking heavenward that mutual friendships such as ours can begin and never end. Over sea and over land, Christian Science unites its true followers in one Principle, divine Love, that sacred awe and essence of Soul which makes them one in Christ."

The great lesson, indeed, that men need to learn is that divine Love is always at hand and manifesting itself; and that they must be willing to part with whatever beclouds the spiritual perception of the real. Concerning the parting from the old, false sense of things, which must necessarily precede the acceptance and realization of the new and living truth, Mrs. Eddy tenderly counsels (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 341), "O learn to lose with God! and you find Life eternal; you gain all."

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"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1922

EDITORIALS

HERR PROFESSOR TEUFELSDRÖCKH, who sought to explain so much that is perplexing in this world of ours by means of his "philosophy of clothes," gave his masterpiece to mankind almost half a century too soon. One can imagine the philosopher in that lofty tower, which Carlyle described, as contemplating with especial and curious interest the part which the mere material vestments of man are being made to play in creating a Kemal Pasha for the admiration rather than the objugation of humanity. While the smoke still rises from smoldering Smyrna, while the cries of his victims still ring in the ears of a horrified world, and the agencies of charity in every land are being besought for aid to undo at least in part his barbarous work, Mustapha Kemal is being set before the consciousness of mankind by a host of apologists as quite a normal, even an admirable, figure of a man.

"He is an accomplished man of the world," writes one admirer, "who addresses you in accomplished French, who wears an English hunting suit of tweed, and soft gray collar with gray tie... his fingers, instead of dripping blood, toy with a string of amber beads ending in a brown tassel."

The picture is not unpleasing. It harmonizes well with Admiral Chester's description of the Turk as a mild and gracious gentleman, whose world is better than most Christians' bonds, and whose domestic life is of a purity to which no mere Anglo-Saxon may hope to attain. But it clashes with certain other pictures with which of late the cable and the mails have made readers throughout the world familiar. We find it hard to see the quiet and courteous gentleman in English tweeds through the murk of blazing homes. If he has the manners of a cultivated European, what of the manners of the hosts of cut-throats and ruffians whom he let loose in Smyrna, and with whom he would now overwhelm Thrace?

The illusion that the Turkish nature in mass is to be judged from the personal characteristics of a few picked Moslems of the higher type is curiously prevalent. Because Enver Pasha happened to possess a veneer of European civilization there are those who would have the world forget that it was by his cold and calculated inhumanity that the Kurds were encouraged to blot out the Armenian people. "Oh, the Turk is a perfect gentleman," said, the other day, a man familiar with the ways of the Near East. "When he has any murdering to do he doesn't do it himself. He gets the Kurds to do it, and protects them while they are on the job." But the story of Smyrna indicates that, whatever may have been the alleged reluctance of the Turk in the past to ensanguine his own hands, he has vanquished his scruples since he came under the command of the quiet gentleman in English tweeds.

A correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, seeking defense for the race that gave to the English vocabulary the word "assassin," and that for centuries has stood as the archetype of all that is lustful, cruel, and bloodthirsty, sets up this curious theory: The Greeks and other Christian peoples have at times been guilty of atrocities. Yet they profess allegiance to a teacher who said "Love your enemies." The Turks, on the contrary, are adjured by their Prophet to slay unbelievers without mercy. In so doing, with the picturesque additions of looting and rapine, they are but obeying what to them is a sacred command. How much better, therefore, are they than those Christians upon whom they are now wreaking their most religious wrath!

As a proposition in ethics we leave this to the consideration of our readers. But as a plain problem for civilization to grapple with, if it is to maintain its existence, there is nothing perplexing in it. A race which in the centuries since it fell under the domination of Islam has never contributed one thing to the art, literature, scientific advancement, industrial or mechanical progress, social or political welfare of the world, deserves little. If in addition it is pledged, by adherence to what it believes its loftiest spiritual leadership, to wage unending murderous war upon peoples of all other faiths, it is an international outlaw and should be treated as such. United Christendom has the power. Today, as ages ago, those who follow the Master may tread upon scorpions unharmed.

No veneer of virtue, no semblance of compliance with the easy and superficial good manners of the cosmopolitan Turk can conceal the true character of the beast. Back of Kemal in his English tweeds is Hassan with his hands on a Christian woman's throat and his scimitar red with the blood of innumerable helpless victims.

THE many thousands of Americans who play the ancient Scottish-Scandinavian game of golf will be surprised to learn that the Fordney-McCumber tariff law has imposed a duty on one of their essential materials—the sand that is scattered from a million tees. At the instigation of Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, whose efforts to maintain the prohibitive embargo on foreign dyes endeared him to the textile manufacturers and weavers of the United States, sand is now taxed \$1 per ton for the protection of the infant industry of sand digging in New Jersey. So long as sand was on the free list there was grave danger that, under conditions that will make it difficult for steamships carrying American products to other lands to bring a return cargo of foreign goods, large quantities of cheap sand would be brought in as ballast. If this traffic in the earths of other countries

was unhampered, it is conceivable that large portions of Ireland or Scotland, for instance, might be transported to the western side of the Atlantic.

Senator Frelinghuysen quickly recognized the necessity of preventing the movement of foreign sand in a westerly direction, and as the result the center of gravitation will remain in Indianapolis, Ind.; and the production of tee sand will continue to be a domestic industry. The United States Tariff Commission has not yet reported as to the difference in cost of producing sand in New Jersey and in other countries, and it may be found that the rate of duty is too low for the protection and encouragement of the surges that roll up the sand beaches along the New Jersey coast. If it is found that sand is being manufactured cheaper on the west coast of France, it will be necessary to appeal to President Harding, who, under the elastic-tariff provisions of the new law, is empowered to increase duties.

New Jersey is likely to be a closely-contested state at the coming election for Senator. The owners of sand deposits will naturally vote for Senator Frelinghuysen, but there are in the State a large number of people who live in houses, and as sand is an important building material the tenants who have been clamoring for cheaper homes and lower rents may incline to the view that a tax for the benefit of landowners is hardly a move in the right direction. There are also many golf clubs scattered from East Orange and Montclair to Atlantic City and Cape May. Just how much the duty on sand will increase the overhead of the average golfer is a question for some professorial authority on the incidence, repercussion and pyramiding of taxation. It may be discovered by efficiency experts that by swiping the ball a trifle high, less sand will be wasted!

THERE is a certain class of individuals constantly apprehensive that the unity of the British Empire is no longer firmly established, because

The National Status of Canada

Canada and the other constituent members of the Empire claim—and have always been granted willingly by the mother country—a political sovereignty of their own, as they grow toward political maturity. There are also those who advise that, to offset such a contingency, an artificial system should be constructed, such as an imperial cabinet, with definite overruling powers. On the other hand, there are those who feel that the course of wisdom calls for a strengthening of the foundations of the common structure to develop the intercourse among the members of the widespread Empire. Such a policy, they maintain, will enhance the sense of unity which the possession of a common heritage has built up, and even if this course should involve giving up certain theories of sovereignty, these latter may be given up without any fear of consequences. It is as a member of this last class that W. P. M. Kennedy, assistant professor of modern history in the University of Toronto, writes on Canada's national status in the September issue of the North American Review.

It was in 1867 that the Dominion of Canada was formed by the British North America Act, passed by the Imperial Parliament, and immediately started on a course of unfoldment of her own inherent rights.

The World War was, of course, the great clarifying agent in connection with the relationships between Canada and the British Empire. The declaration of war involved Canada automatically, although Canada had no actual say in the matter. In other words, Great Britain was solely responsible for the declaration, and the declaration placed Canada in a state of war, whether she wished for it or not. Canadian citizens became legally the enemies of those nations against whom the Imperial Government began hostilities and the territory of Canada was immediately liable to possible invasion or attack.

As against this, however, Canadian individuality was most carefully safeguarded by Great Britain. No demand was made for men or money; no influence was brought to bear which would have imperiled the Dominion's autonomy or hurt her sensibilities. Great Britain, in fact, had nothing to do with the levying of Canada's troops, this problem remaining entirely and solely in the hands of the Canadian Government and Parliament from the very start, and being absolutely a voluntary act on the part of the Canadian people. From another standpoint, however, it was found that the war emphasized the necessity of closer association and co-operation, until in 1917 the Imperial War Council ruled that the great dominions were self-governing nations, which demanded continuous consultation in foreign affairs. Canada was thereafter the constitutional equal of Great Britain and carried on her diplomatic correspondence direct with the Premier of Great Britain and no longer through the Colonial Office.

The preamble to the Canadian Constitution reads that Canada is a dominion "under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland," and it must be remembered that in sentiment Canada is an integral part of the great British Empire. Great Britain recognizes that Canada has a distinct national structure and life. She has accepted the fullness of Canadian citizenship and has opened the inmost places of Imperial policy to Canadian statesmen. Yet withal Canada, as the law of nations now stands, is not a sovereign state. The Imperial tie, however light it may be, exists as a tangible reality, which means that the constitutional dependence of Canada on the Imperial Government could be annulled only by an act of the Imperial Parliament and that the announcement of such a step, should it ever be taken, could only be made by Imperial and not by Federal legislation.

It has been urged that there is no real political unity where there is no final authority. To such a claim, the answer may be given, perhaps somewhat categorically, that the final unity of any state is to be found in the will of the people which determines the instruments of political power. Where there is underlying unity there is little danger of the parts which comprise the whole splitting asunder.

A PRACTICAL and sure way of overcoming a difficulty is to face it intelligently and to apply to its solution every known resource. That is the method which the American people have always followed when convinced that the emergency was critical. Lacking this conviction they have sometimes carelessly allowed matters to adjust themselves.

At the moment, if estimates of experts and agents of the Government, state and federal, are to be accepted at their face value, an emergency does exist because of the failure of the railroads to transport coal cargoes awaiting shipment and distribution. It has been shown that in the New England territory, for instance, receipts of coal from American mines are approximately 50 per cent of the normal seasonal total, and this at a time when usual stocks are entirely exhausted.

Now of course it is realized that railroad equipment is not in good condition. Added to the unusual strain of war-time uses, there was the neglect incident to the long strike of the shop crafts, which perhaps affected the carriers in the eastern sections of the United States more seriously than those elsewhere. But the reasonable supposition is that the strike could not possibly have lessened the efficiency of the carriers one-half, as is indicated by the volume of coal now being received in New England. But even if this decrease in efficiency is shown, it should be overcome by preference given to coal shipments. Coal cargoes should be given right of way until the possibility of a fuel shortage is obviated.

The Government official in charge of fuel distribution, Mr. Conrad E. Spens of Washington, realizing the importance of such action, has called upon all coal-carrying railroads to concentrate, during October, on a drive to hasten movements of coal from mines to consumers. He declares that existing transportation facilities are adequate to meet current needs, but not sufficient to permit the accumulation of reserve stocks. That admission concedes the existence of an emergency. Usual seasonal conditions in New England, as well as in many sections of the west, make the transportation of coal in mid-winter a difficult and sometimes impossible undertaking.

Establishing preferentials which would delay for a month, or even less, the shipment of certain classes of freight would, of course, be opposed by manufacturers and by agriculturists. But the emergency that exists is a fuel emergency, and the time to meet it is now. The production of coal is so rapidly approaching normal that in the West Virginia district, for instance, the price has fallen below the minimum proposed by federal and state authorities. Householders in New England, as well as manufacturers dependent upon coal for power, might willingly consent that the saving in initial cost indicated be offered as a bonus to be paid for prompt and continuous deliveries.

AN ARTIST has been telling us lately, through the interviewer, that the artist's work cannot be called good or bad in itself; the question is simply whether it is good or bad for him, whether it expresses him.

Now this, carried out to its logical conclusions, might plunge us into something like the old philosophical discussions as to the absolute existence of beauty. But it is likely that nobody could be less inclined for such mental gymnastics than the artist who thus stated his idea of the standard of art. What he really meant he made more clear by his further explanation that the important point is whether the artist considers his own work good or bad.

It is one thing to say that artists are best qualified to judge upon matters of art, quite another to say that because any one artist asserts that his art is good, therefore it must be good. He can tell us a great deal about it that nobody else can, he can guide us to the source of its inspiration and give us the clue to the technical problems it tackles. But his simple assertion that the picture he paints or the bust he models is good does not make it good. Else, we might as well accept the infant genius' proud claim that the crude figure scratched on his slate is a masterpiece.

Expressionism has been used as the name for this latest movement, as Impressionism was for the rebellion of Monet, Manet, and their followers. But thus applied, Expressionism calls for special definition. All artists who are artists express themselves, that is their own individuality, in their art, or, if they do not, their art has no value. But the Expressionist goes further. He would express himself in his art for himself and for no one else—to this conclusion, and no other, the statement that his art must be good or bad for him brings us. No doubt the work of the old masters—of Rembrandt, Hals, Velasquez, Titian, Rubens—was good in their eyes, no doubt they found in it just what they intended to express. But it is good in our eyes, too; it expresses to us the beauty characteristic of each master individually. The modern master seeks to express a beauty of which he solely possesses the secret, a beauty in which he solely can rejoice, and he expects it to be acknowledged unquestioningly by everybody because it is beautiful—good—to him.

Probably, had the artist who gave us this explanation of the good and the bad in art realized the absurdity to which it would lead, he would have chosen his words with greater care. Art, like literature, is more vigorous for every sane protest against the conventions which, from time to time, threaten to stifle it. But everything depends upon the sanity of the protest. The childish horrors seen of late in German exhibitions may be good beyond compare in the eyes of the men who perpetrated them, but they are not therefore good in the eyes of the impartial artist and critic. Art runs more danger from freedom when abused than from convention, a truth useful to keep constantly in thought.

When a Coal Emergency Arises

Editorial Notes

IN A recently published article which William P. Baker, editor of The Syracuse (N. Y.) Post-Standard, has written for his paper, describing his impressions of a breakfast visit with Mr. Lloyd George, is a clearly defined picture of the possibilities for good which might eventuate if America would give her moral support toward the solution of the European problems. Mr. Baker writes, in part:

He is under no misapprehensions whatever concerning the sentiment of the United States with respect to Europe, how enthusiastically have cooled, how the conviction that we had best let Europe alone has grown. But he feels sure that he could persuade the President and his Secretary of State, if he could meet with them, that America, without becoming "entangled" in European affairs, without becoming what so large a part of Europe wants us to become—the paymaster—could straighten out the Russian situation and could modify those differences on the Continent which are building toward new wars. He feels that Great Britain and the United States working together could compose difficulties which have so far refused to yield to exclusively European treatment; and that if America were among those present he has no doubt whatever that England and America would work together.

Then Mr. Baker explains that the Premier "is still hopeful" that the United States will come to the support of England in this task. With this latter sentiment many Americans are fully in accord.

PICTURESQUE accounts in the English press relate how Governor Cox of Ohio went about sounding the man-in-the-street in Paris for his views on the League of Nations. Escorted by an interpreter, the former presidential candidate is reported to have strolled around the gardens of the Tuileries in the cool of the evening, accosting the occupants of the benches in true Socratic style. Unlike the Greek philosopher, however, the governor, according to reports, did not leave the people he approached dissatisfied and convinced of their ignorance, but, on the contrary, quite pleased with the unexpected rencontre. It may be hoped that the governor had reason to be equally pleased with the results of his novel form of inquiry. Incidentally perhaps the French people will accept the incident as testimony that Americans in one way or another interest themselves seriously in the European situation, whatever may be said to the contrary.

THE Peckham Vocational School, in Buffalo, N. Y., has certainly originated a novel project in enlisting the talents and labor of its students for the construction of its new schoolhouse. There is no doubt that what Francis H. Wing, supervisor of industrial education, says is true, that if a boy feels he is planning and working on a school building which he himself will use, it inspires his imagination far more than any purely academic problem could ever do. Still, it is to be hoped that thoroughly efficient supervision will be instituted over the work planned and carried out by the boys, or it may be found, when the building is completed, that a similar state of affairs obtains as did once with a man who insisted on having his specifications followed exactly in the construction of his home, and when it was all finished he discovered he had forgotten the staircase.

THE fact that the telephone receiver which is in ordinary use constitutes only 2 per cent of the equipment necessary to give telephone service affords a striking example of the enormous amount of "underground" activities needed to supply the normal needs of the citizens today. From the moment of awaking in the morning until the last thing at night and even during his sleeping hours, countless servants are toiling for the comfort of the ordinary individual. The newspaper he reads, the clothes he wears, the meals he eats, the business he conducts, all represent thousands of untiring workers. It is just as well to recall this once in a while, as otherwise there is a tendency toward forgetfulness of a proper recognition of the countless benefits which fairly surround every individual in a highly civilized community.

IN THE present unsettled conditions in Greece mayhap a bill recently passed by the National Assembly of that country will not be carried into immediate effect. It is, however, pleasant to record that the action has been taken. The legislation referred to was the setting aside of a magnificent site on the slopes of Mt. Lycabettus for a building to house the Gennadius Library presented by Ioannes Gennadius to the American School of Classical Studies. The library, now in London, is said to have no equal in the world in literature illustrating Hellenic civilization, and its possession will place the American School in a commanding position among European learned bodies. It will, moreover, add another important link to those that already bind the United States to the Near East.

IT is no wonder that George Thomas Jones of San Jose, Cal., has gone bankrupt. When the court ruled against him in the matter of a little debt of \$100, which he had borrowed at 10 per cent interest, to be compounded monthly, it probably did not realize that even in twenty-five years as small a sum of money as \$100 mounts up quite rapidly on such an accounting, and when Jones started to pay he found that he was indebted to the extent of \$304,840,332,912,685.16. So he went bankrupt!

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE-TIMES says the crow is not so black as he has been painted, judging by a report from New Jersey that a flock of crows saved a crop by eating the worms that were devouring acres of potatoes. This is not the first time that birds, beasts, and even individuals, with a bad name have belied their reputation.

THE SYRACUSE POST-STANDARD says that what interests the consumer is not the number of square miles that contain coal, but the number of square people who sell it. It might have been added that this itself depends on the number of "square dealers" who will transport it.

Golf and the New Tariff